"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair today and Sunday; cooler Sunday; wind northwest.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,735. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1917.—FOURTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

ALLIES TO END BALKAN MENACE BY PUSHING WAR

Paris Conference Resolves Not to Lay Down Arms Until Object Is Attained.

TROOPS TO QUIT GREECE

Occupation of Thessaly and Epirus Abandoned Since Venizelos Is Now an Ally.

SALONIKI NOT AFFECTED

Macedonian Front Will Be Maintained by Sarrail—Corfu to Remain a Naval Base.

PARIS, July 27.—Thr allied powers yesterday concluded their conference after announcing a decision to continue the war until the object for which they are fighting is attained. Their declaration, which was made unanimously before separating, reads:

"The allied powers, more closely united than ever for the defense of the peoples' rights, particularly in the Balkan Peninsula, are resolved not to lay down arms until they have attained the end which in their eyes dominates all others—to render impossible a return of the criminal aggression such as that wherefor the Central Empires bear the responsibility."

There was unanimous agreement on all decisions reached during the meetings. The Ministers of departments affected will meet in London to draw up the executive measures.

The Entente Powers decided to withdraw their troops as soon as possible from ancient Greece, Thessaly, and Epirus.

The following announcement respecting the decision of the Allies concerning Greek territory now occupied by their military forces was published today:

"France, Great Britain, and Italy, simultaneously and as soon as possible, will end the occupations they have been obliged to make in ancient Greece, Thessaly, and Epirus. Military occupation of the triangle formed by the Santi Quaranta road and the Epirus frontier will be maintained provisionally as a measure of security, Italy and Greece to agree as regards re-establishment of the civil administration under a commissioner appointed by Greece.

"France, Great Britain, and Italy will preserve during the war a naval and military base on the island of Corfu, the island remaining under the sovereignty of Greece."

This withdrawal of troops will not affect the status of military operations on the Macedonian front. The detronement of King Constantine and the entrance of Greece into the war have relieved the Entente Allies of the necessity of maintaining troops in Athens and elsewhere in old Greece to prevent an attack from the rear, and it is these forces which are to be withdrawn. Entente troops have been sent to Epirus, to Thessaly, to protect the grain fields, and to several other points, as well as Athens. Italian troops have been penetrating Epirus, in Northwestern Greece, and Italy was credited in some quarters with aspirations to retain control of this territory, although the Italian Government said that it merely desired to maintain order. This source of friction between Italy and Greece has been removed by the Paris agreement, providing for the evacuation of all Greek Epirus, with the exception of the small triangle designated opposite the island of Corfu.

The fighting front is in Greek Macedonia and Southern Serbia, to the north of the districts affected by the Allies' decision.

THINKS CONFERENCE FAILED.

Berlin Paper Says Balkan Meeting in Paris Broke Up Too Soon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 27, (via Copenhagen.)—The Lokal-Anzeiger is convinced the Paris conference ended without any results whatever, except an empty declaration. It says:

"Everything points to that effect. First of all, the announcement of a meeting of Ministers in London and the fact that the conference ended after twenty-four hours, when to discuss its object at least a full week had been reckoned with; secondly, the phraseology of the declaration is of such a general character that it might comprehended the most divergent opinions. Far from giving an impression of unity, it reveals the intention to conceal deep-rooted contrasts, the bridging over of which seemed so impossible that it was not even attempted, and that it was thought wiser to part before the breach should widen still more."

The Vossische Zeitung, quoting the Entente's declaration, says "to make impossible a repetition of the criminal aggression of 1914" is also one of the principal aims of the Central Powers. It adds:

"On that point our wishes coincide with those of the others. Only about the end of the sentence which is really the most important part we fear we shall not be able to agree. If, therefore, this declaration really expresses the policy of the Entente, if it is the answer to the peace resolution of the Reichstag, it will receive due attention here. It is no use discussing it on paper."

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville; finest summer resort in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted. adv't.

German Cities Menaced by Serious Epidemic

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 27.—Mannheim papers publish admissions of serious public uneasiness occasioned by the spread of dysentery. Official notice has been issued that an epidemic is threatened, and elaborate precautions are ordered.

Berlin and Bremen papers have previously hinted at a dysentery epidemic. It is now admitted that conditions look serious in both of those cities.

ONLY 200 U-BOATS OFFICIALS LEARN

Reports to Washington Indicate That Numbers Have Been Much Overestimated.

AVERAGE LOSS ONE A WEEK

Germany Adds Three or Four Weekly — Destroyer Is Still Most Effective Protection.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—In a well-informed official quarter the statement was made today that the best available information in the possession of the Government, based on reports from abroad, indicates that Germany now has in operation against Entente and American shipping not more than 200 submarines.

This estimate is below that of laymen who have been studying the situation, and is 100 submarines lower than the total number of U-boats that Count von Bernstorff predicted Germany would have on the firing line of the submarine zone. He asserted that within a month after the beginning of submarine warfare on an unrestricted scale the German Admiralty would send 300 U-boats to the waters around the British Isles, and that these would be sufficient to starve England within a month. This prediction of the former German Ambassador, made in the presence of a number of newspaper men toward the end of last February, has gone woefully wrong.

U-Boats Slowly Increasing.

The source of the official statement as to the number of Germany's submarines cannot be disclosed, but is highly reliable. From the same source the statement was obtained today that Germany is turning out three or four new submarines a week, and that the number of submarines destroyed or put out of commission by the Entente Allies is about one a week. Every effort is being made to co-ordinate the plans of the British, French, and American Navies for checking this increase in the number of U-boats, while plans are being made for coping with the entire menace.

Germany is turning out several kinds of submarines. Reports that 5,000-ton U-boats are being used are not regarded seriously by naval officials. The largest German submarines thus far encountered are of the 1,200-ton type. They are armed with two five-inch guns and operate in the Atlantic and off the Irish coast.

A smaller type of submarine is being used in operations along the trade routes of the North Sea from bases at Zeebrugge, on the Belgian coast, and German naval bases. There is an intermediate type, like the U-53, and a special type of mine-laying submarine. The U-53 class is speedy and is employed mainly on the steamer lanes between this country and Europe, between the British Isles and Russia, and in the Mediterranean.

Rely on the Destroyers.

The general opinion among naval officers is that the destroyer is the most effective weapon that has yet been used against the submarine and that it is the most effective that can be used until some better method of coping with U-boats is discovered. The destroyer has been found to be the type of war vessel that the submarine most fears. On account of its speed, it is difficult for submarines to hit, while the armament with which the modern destroyer is equipped is difficult for the submarine to avoid when within range.

For this reason the Navy Department has been concentrating on the construction of destroyers, and proposes to lay down a considerable number of new ones with an appropriation of $100,000,000, for which Secretary Daniels has just asked Congress. The department is now able to obtain contracts for the construction of destroyers within ten months. None of the new vessels of this class when laid down can be ready for use until next Spring. They will be used in a combined offensive against the U-boats in the Spring, but meanwhile the destroyers under construction are being speeded up as rapidly as possible, so as to increase the number available for use until broader and more effective plans can be evolved.

Secretary Daniels said today that destroyers were being constructed more rapidly than it had been thought possible to build them in this country, and that the Navy Department was prepared to award contracts for the construction of more destroyers to any concern willing to undertake the work of rapid and efficient construction.

DENMARK TO EXPEL GERMAN AGENTS

Men Held for Giving Information to U-Boats Will Be Sent Away.

COPENHAGEN, July 27.—A local newspaper says that the men recently arrested here for espionage, their leader being Walter Westedt, alias Wilhelm, who used his ostensible position as correspondent of the Hamburg Fremdenblatt to report ship movements to German submarines, probably will be expelled from Denmark. Such procedure has been frequently employed in similar cases.

Among those who probably will be released is a German-American sailor, Alexander Walter Kircheim, who when arrested had a passport made out in the name of Stuart, issued in New York. Kircheim was arrested when calling at Westedt's office to report to Westedt's superior, a German naval officer he expected to find there. Kircheim came here from Holland by way of Germany, visiting Heligoland on the voyage. He is considered to be highly intelligent and says he was naturalized in San Francisco in 1914.

RUSSIANS RETIRING FROM CZERNOWITZ; RUMANIANS GAIN

Latter Continue Their Advance Toward Transylvania, Taking Many Prisoners and 6 Guns.

GALICIAN RETREAT GOES ON

Germans Capture Kolomea and with Austrians Press On Through Carpathians.

KERENSKY CALLS A COUNCIL

Summons Notables to Moscow Conference—Will Show No Mercy to Traitors.

COPENHAGEN, July 27.—Reports from Vienna say that the evening newspapers in the Austrian capital assert that the Russians are evacuating Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina.

BERLIN, July 26, (via London, July 28.)—The Tageblatt correspondent with the Austro-Hungarian armies in Southern Galicia reports that vital railroad communication from Kolomea to Czernowitz is now seriously menaced and threatens to cut off the Russian Eighth Army and remnants of the Seventh, which escaped across the Dniester. German advance troops are said to be only a day's march from the river's loops. The evacuation of the forest of the Carpathians is already taking on the character of a panicky flight.

The capture of the important bridgehead at Halicz, north of Stanislau, forced the Russian army corps to retreat before the Seventh Army and an opportunity to seek safety across the Dniester.

Large stores of military supplies and foodstuffs were scattered along the path of retreat. The civilian population, which had taken refuge in the forests, is now returning home.

Since the fall of Tarnopol sixteen towns north and south of the Dniester and more than a hundred villages have been cleared of Russians.

Czernowitz was captured by the Russian General Letchetzy on June 17, 1916, the thirteenth day after Brusiloff began his famous offensive. It had originally been taken in August, 1914, in the first few weeks of the Russian drive through Bukowina and Galicia; then, in the Russian retreat of 1915, it again fell into the hands of the Austrians in September of that year, and soon changed hands twice, and was finally left to the Austrians, who demolished the once formidable fortifications of the place, until Letchetzy's victorious advance.

Situated deep in the valley of the Pruth, its present importance is due to its railways and the probability that the Russians have vast military stores there for the campaign in the Carpathians and for the relief of Rumania.

Russians Retire in Galicia.

PETROGRAD, July 27.—Russian cavalry threw back the pressing Austro-German infantry on Wednesday in the region southwest of Monasterzyska, in Eastern Galicia, says the offfcial statement issued today by the Russian War Department.

The same announcement says the Rumanians have advanced toward the upper reaches of the Suchitza River and are consolidating their gains. The Rumanians took many prisoners and captured six guns.

Between the Dniester River and the Carpathians the Russians continue to retire in an easterly direction.

Southeast of Trembowla, in Galicia, near the Russian border, the Russians retired a short distance to new positions. The Austro-Germans have occupied the Galician towns of Plotycy and Czystylor, on the Sereth River.

The text of the Russian statement follows:

Western (Russian) Front.—North of the Pripet River there have been fusillades, particularly animated between Smorgon and Krevo.

North of Tarnopol the enemy has occupied Plotycy and Czystylor, on the Sereth. His attacks southeast of Tarnopol, on the Lozova-Smykovce front, have been repulsed.

Southeast of Trembowla our troops retired a short distance eastward to new positions.

Enemy attacks in the region of Tudurov, to the north of Czortkov, were repulsed by us.

On Wednesday our cavalry had a series of successful engagements in the region of Korosmiatin and Komarohka, to the southwest of Monasterzyska, in which the enemy infantry which was pressing them was thrown back in a northwesterly direction. In the course of these cavalry attacks, Khetaguroff, the gallant commander of the Osetinsky Regiment, was killed.

Between the Dniester and the Carpathians our troops continue to retire to the eastward.

Rumanian front. — The Rumanian troops advanced toward the upper reaches of the River Suchitza and are consolidating their positions. Advanced detachments moved forward upon the heights to the west of Soveia and took many prisoners.

In the course of the fighting yesterday the Rumanians captured many prisoners. They also took six guns, three machine guns, three mine-throwers, and a large quantity of stores and military material.

Rumanians Take Ten Villages.

JASSY, Rumania, July 26—(Delayed.)—The occupation of ten villages by the Rumanians in their new offensive is

Continued on Page 2.

German Toy Makers Want Payments in Neutral Money

COPENHAGEN, July 27. — The Frankfurter Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here, says the German toy makers have agreed that on future contracts with neutral purchasers of their toys they will insist on payment in neutral currency.

The decision was arrived at, the newspaper says, in an attempt to improve the German exchange rate.

DECIDE TO DROP 3-MAN FOOD BOARD

Conferees Said to Have Agreed to Accept Wilson Plan of Undivided Control.

COMPROMISE ON LIQUOR

Drop Smoot Commandeering Section and Merely Authorize President to Seize Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Senate and House conferees appointed to harmonize the differences between the two houses over the Food Control bill are reported to have reached an agreement in part which will reject the Senate amendment for the administration of food control by a board of three persons and retain the House provision for one-man control.

There have been suggestions that President Wilson would veto the measure if the board provision was retained, and it is generally understood that if this provision is not eliminated Herbert C. Hoover will refuse to serve in the food administration.

The conferees declined to make any statement as to their work other than that they expected to reach a complete agreement by tomorrow night. They said they had been bound to secrecy as to what they had accomplished. In the face of this, however, it was said that they had agreed to eliminate the Smoot liquor commandeering section and insert in its stead as a war measure a provision authorizing the President to commandeer not only stocks of liquors in Government bonded warehouses but such stocks elsewhere. Under such a provision the stocks of wholesale liquor houses could be seized by the Government. At the same time discretionary power would be given to the President to stop the manufacture of beer and wine during the war if he deemed it necessary to do so.

These two tentative decisions were arrived at, it was said, to carry out a compromise agreement reached earlier in the week between the conferees, by which the House members agreed to amend the liquor section to as to put discretionary power up to the President if the Senate would consent to put back the original administration feature as passed by the House.

Whether the conference changes as to liquor control in the bill will be upheld by the House is problematical. One leader among the "drys" in the House today said that the prohibition advocates would fight against anything but the "bone dry" legislation as put through when the House passed the Food bill six weeks ago. Other House leaders insist, however, that the majority of representatives will back up the President in his insistence that there be no tampering with the manufacture of beer and wine at this time. The President is understood to be as firm as ever in his attitude against having discretionary power passed along to him to commandeer whisky in bond, but it is believed he would accept the tentative agreement reached today as to distilled spirits when and if the House and Senate agreed to it.

The House conferees insisted that the House would never accept the Senate's provision of a food administration board of three and that if the Senate conferees persisted in keeping it in the bill it would mean the prompt rejection of the measure. After a long debate the tentative agreement was reached, both as to the food control feature and liquor. Final action on both will be taken tomorrow.

The $2 a bushel minimum price for wheat in the bill as passed by the Senate came in for considerable argument by the conferees today. Most of the House conferees insist upon its elimination, or at least fixing a lower price. The House members argue that there is danger of a high price for bread if a minimum of $2 a bushel is fixed for wheat. The Pomerene amendment authorizing the President to fix coal prices also was taken up. House members insisted that it ought to be eliminated. The Senate conferees maintained that it must stay.

The conference sat until late this evening thrashing out the points of difference in the bill.

ENGLISH CROP ACREAGE INCREASES 6 PER CENT.

In Addition, Area of Gardens Under Cultivation Has Been Quadrupled.

LONDON, July 27.—In England and Wales the increased acreage in wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes this year is 347,000, or about 6 per cent., according to official returns published today. These figures do not include any allowance for the enormous efforts made by small growers, on the results of which it is impossible to collect accurate figures.

The official estimate is that "the area of small cultivation has been quadrupled and this estimate probably is below the mark, as the number of small vegetable gardens in England and Wales has been increased by more than half a million and the displacement of flowers by vegetables has been general in gardens throughout the country."

The figures show this year's acreage in England and Wales to be:

	Acres.		Acres.
Wheat	1,911,000;	decrease	1,000
Barley	1,459,000;	increase	127,000
Oats	2,230,000;	increase	145,000
Potatoes	504,000;	increase	76,000
Total	6,104,090;	increase	347,000

Unofficial estimates had placed the increased acreage at about 300,000. That these estimates were exceeded by 47,000 was due largely to the assistance given by the War Office in lending soldiers for work on the land. Without such help it would have been impossible to avert a decrease from 1916 of at least 200,000 acres.

FIRST DRAFT CALL FOR NEW YORK CITY EXPECTED TONIGHT

Master Lists Arrive and Fast Automobiles Deliver Them to Exemption Boards.

WORK BEGINS THIS MORNING

Hope to Post Names of First Quota in 189 Districts Before Sundown.

RUMORS OF EVASION PLANS

Bellevue Offers Free Operations to Those Who Want to be Made Fit for Service.

At 10:42 o'clock last night the first of a fleet of twenty-five fast automobiles having on board the master lists for six exemption boards in the northernmost parts of the Bronx left the Arsenal at Thirty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue. Ten minutes later the other twenty-four were speeding away, some bound for far districts in Queens, Brooklyn, and the Bronx, and others for points in Manhattan and Richmond.

These twenty-five machines carried the master lists for the 189 exemption boards of New York City and the delivery by automobile last night was made for the purpose of getting every board in New York City down to work first thing this morning and if humanly possible to have posted the names of the men called for examination before sundown today. If this is accomplished, and the authorities who are directing the draft in New York believe it will be, it means that the first third of the 80,000 New Yorkers to be called will report to their district headquarters next Thursday morning, the second third on Friday, and the last third on Saturday.

For several days the New York City boards have been ready to start work in earnest, and have been held back by the failure of the master lists to arrive from Washington. The lists were mailed to Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury in Albany on Wednesday, but did not arrive in Albany until 6:05 o'clock yesterday afternoon. When Captain Hutchinson of the Federal Bureau in Albany received the lists—the mail packets contained the lists for all the districts in New York State—he decided not to trust to the mail so far as New York City was concerned, and ordered New York City's part sent down by special messenger on the first fast train.

Fast Work for Forty Minutes.

"What's the next train for New York?" Captain Hutchinson shouted, as the mail carriers began dumping sack after sack filled with lists into his office.

"We have about forty minutes to get the Empire State," a clerk answered.

"All right, get it," said Captain Hutchinson.

A dozen clerks started to work getting New York City's lists together, and ten minutes later an automobile with the lists on board was speeding for the New York Central Station in Albany.

The messenger reached the train with seven minutes to spare, and at 10:10 o'clock the lists arrived at Grand Central Terminal. There fast automobiles, each bearing the sign, "Adjutant General, Emergency Service," were waiting, and ten minutes later the lists were in the hands of Deputy Attorney General Roscoe Conkling, the representative of the Federal Bureau in Albany, whose headquarters are in the Arsenal.

Mr. Conkling had everything ready. Each chauffeur knew exactly what part of the city he was to speed to, and he had mapped out the shortest route leading to the board headquarters in that district. Policemen throughout the city had instructions to expedite the journeys of the automobiles, while every machine carried on its wind shield the war emergency signs, the red letters being of a size to make it possible for a policeman to read them a quarter of a block away.

The automobile fleet was made up of machines ranging from fast touring cars to speedy little roadsters. In twenty-three of the machines were soldiers who carried the lists, while the other two machines were manned by bluejackets from the U. S. S. Recruit. The automobile squadron was mobilized by Mayor Mitchel's Committee on National Defense.

In a desperate effort to get the master lists, Mr. Conkling, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, called the office of Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, the Provost Marshal General, in the War Department at Washington. Major Hugh Johnson, U. S. A., General Crowder's aid, answered the telephone.

Sent by Slow Mail.

"Look here, Johnson," said Mr. Conkling, "I want some action and I want it quick. Do you realize that New York City has been ready for days and is being held back by the failure of these master lists to arrive. We are tied hand and foot and are losing precious time. Now, why don't you put a duplicate set of those lists for the 189 New York City boards on the Congressional Limited and hustle them here by special messenger? You do that and I will do the rest."

"I am awfully sorry," replied Major Johnson, "but the lists for your boards were sent to Albany by registered mail, and registered mail is slower than regular mail."

"All right, but let's forget that sad story. Let's get back to the original proposition. You put a messenger on the Congressional Limited with those lists and I will see to it that every board has its list before 1 o'clock tomorrow morning," replied Conkling.

"Wait a minute until I see the General," said Johnson.

A few minutes passed and Johnson re-

Continued on Page 2.

YEAR'S WAR COST TO US $11,651,194,000; LOANS MAY SEND IT TO $17,000,000,000; $5,000,000,000 BONDS IN LIEU OF TAXES

American Flag Now Over the Vaterland; 15 Other German Ships to Be Used as Transports

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Secretary Daniels announced tonight that the American flag was hoisted on the great German liner Vaterland today. He also stated that fifteen other German ships had been taken over by the Government and the work of fitting them out for transport service would be rapidly pushed to completion. The work on all these ships was begun some time ago by contract under the Shipping Board. The Navy Department has now taken over this work under its direction.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The big German steamship Vaterland, seized at New York by the American Government when America declared war on Germany, will be ready for service shortly. Repairs to the ship have cost slightly less than $1,000,000.

More than half the German vessels taken over by the United States have been repaired and put on the seas. All those taken in American continental ports will have been repaired in a few weeks.

Captain Hans Ruser, formerly of the liner Vaterland and senior commander of the Hamburg-American Line fleet, left New York yesterday with a contingent of forty-nine officers and men from Ellis Island for Hot Springs, N. C., where they will be interned for the duration of the war.

WILSON TO IMPOSE STRICT RATIONING

Early Decision Likely to Lay a Rigid Embargo Against Northern Neutrals.

NOTES ARE REPORTED READY

Advocates of Ban Think It Is Equivalent to Sending of Half a Million Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—All of the facts in connection with the exports problem, including arguments for and against a strict system for placing the northern neutral nations on rations, which would make it impossible for them to send any considerable quantity of foodstuffs and other war-time commodities into Germany, are now before President Wilson, and a decision of far-reaching consequence is expected soon from the White House.

The policy of the Exports Council has been to withhold from the public so far as possible specific information in regard to the steps which it has taken, and this may be followed out in the future. It can be stated, however, that great pressure has been brought to bear in some quarters to shut off the flow of supplies from the United States to the neutrals, and that unless he receives convincing evidence to show that such a plan is fallacious President Wilson probably will remain firm in the position he is said to have taken in favor of it.

The President has the whole-hearted backing of Herbert Hoover, head of the Food Administration; Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, both of whom are members of the Exports Council, and Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Advisory Board. The State Department, it is said, has viewed with some alarm the likelihood of a policy that would treat harshly with neutral countries which have been accused of feeding and arming Germany.

Up to the present time the attitude of the Government has been pleasing to the men who favor a strict rationing system, and they are urging that there shall be no let up, despite the many protests which have been voiced by certain neutral diplomats. That is the point which the President must decide finally.

There have been prepared, it is said, notes to the various neutral countries outlining the attitude of the United States, and the policy which it intends to carry out, and the dispatch of these, which would mean the adoption of a permanent policy for rationing the neutrals, awaits only the approval of the President.

The general belief here is that the President will remain firm in the position taken, which, for the present, has resulted in practically a complete embargo on exports to the Scandinavian countries and an embargo on cattle fodder and some other exports to Holland, one of the countries accused of pouring fats into Germany.

Meantime, representatives of the neutral countries affected, who have seen the possibility of their supplies from this country being cut off, have raised violent protest, and have asserted that the charges made against them of aiding Germany in the war are untrue.

It is conceded here that the policy which the United States shall adopt in dealing with these neutral countries is of momentous importance. It has been stated by some who favor imposing a strict embargo on war supplies, foods, and fodder to neutral nations that the powers of the Exports Council, exerted to the full, were equal to an overseas expedition of half a million men. These embargo advocates assert that, despite the lamentations of certain neutral agents, Germany is profiting by their trade with America to an extent that is plainly hurtful to the cause of those who are fighting against German autocracy.

70 DUTCH SHIPS WAITING.

Other Neutral Vessels in America Also Require Licenses.

The agents of the Dutch steamship companies in New York declined to make any comment yesterday regarding the unloading of the cargoes of grain, oilcake, and foodstuffs, or whether they still had any hope that the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Washington, through its New York branch at the Custom House, would grant them licenses to sail for Holland.

There are seventy steamships from

Continued on Page 2.

OUR ARMY TO USE BIGGEST SIEGE GUNS

$2,500,000,000 Not for Coast Defense Alone, but for Artillery to be Sent to France.

CAVALRY TO MAN BATTERIES

Mounted Regulars and Guardsmen to Become Artillerists—To Make All Types of Cannon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The agitation over the supposed plan of the Government to place the fortifications of the country in a better condition for defense was short-lived. Today the War Department explained that its estimate of nearly two and a half billion dollars "for armament of fortifications," submitted yesterday by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate Committee on Finance, was not to be utilized for the apparent purpose stated, but would be devoted to the manufacture of heavy and field ordnance to be sent to France and wherever American artillery was to be employed against the enemy.

The War Department plans to employ artillery on the fighting fronts on a huge scale. On the highest authority the statement was made at the department today that there was no truth in a report that no American heavy artillery would be employed in France. It was the intention, according to what was said by this authority, to utilize all classes of artillery manned by American gunners with the American troops in the fighting area. Brig. Gen. Peyton C. March, who is now in France, has been designated as Chief of Artillery for all the American military forces, and he will have under his command every class of ordnance capable of being used in mobile operations, from the heaviest siege guns to small mountain cannon.

As none of the two and a half billion dollars asked for yesterday for ordnance purposes is to be expended except in furnishing guns to be used by American troops in the theatre of war, it is evident that the Administration contemplates the formation of an army of artillerists. To provide enough men to handle the guns to be sent abroad cavalry commands of the regular army, the National Guard, and the National Army are to be employed as artillery. Practically no American cavalry sent to France will be equipped for cavalry duty, and such cavalry as is retained for mounted work probably will be sent to the Mexican border.

It is evident from what was said at the War Department today that arrangements are being made for employing the very heaviest siege rifles against the Germans. These, it is supposed, will be manned by men of the Coast Artillery.

Meantime, representatives of the neutral countries affected, who have seen the possibility of their supplies from this country being cut off, have raised violent protest, and have asserted that the charges made against them of aiding Germany in the war are untrue.

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HOPE TO KEEP DOWN TAX

But May Be Forced to Add $330,000,000 to the Revenue Bill.

NEW LEVY ON WAR PROFITS

New Allied Loan of $3,000,000,000 to be Made Soon and Further One Contemplated.

McADOO GIVES ESTIMATES

Senate Finance Committee Surprised at Magnitude of Administration's Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Government requirements for war and other purposes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, will reach $10,735,807,000, according to an estimate submitted by Secretary McAdoo today to the Senate Finance Committee. Appropriations already made, pending, or proposed aggregate $11,651,194,000, the Secretary figured, leaving a margin of nearly $1,000,000,000 to take care of any unexpected emergency.

These figures, showing the huge scale of war expenditures, surprised the Finance Committee, which had not expected any such demand upon the nation's financial resources for the year. The estimates were submitted to the committee in response to its request to Secretary McAdoo to let it know precisely what was needed.

The committee had been asked by the Secretary of the Treasury to provide additional revenues of $5,000,000,000 beyond the $1,670,000,000 carried in the War Revenue bill. The estimate given today convinced the members that the $5,000,000,000 must be provided.

Of the $11,651,194,000 given by Mr. McAdoo as the aggregate of appropriations made, pending, or contemplated, $8,673,000,000 was mentioned by him as having been set aside for uses of the army and $1,324,000,000 for use of the navy. For the conduct of various other Governmental departments $1,200,000,000 has been appropriated.

The estimated receipts of the Government from ordinary sources and from the sale of Liberty Loan bonds, Mr. McAdoo said, reached a total of a little more than $3,000,000,000, leaving $7,000,000,000 to be raised otherwise this year. Of this $7,000,000,000 the War Revenue bill, as originally drafted, makes up $1,670,000,000, and this, according to the tentative decision reached today, will be increased to $2,000,000,000. That will leave the $5,000,000,000 wanted by Mr. McAdoo to be taken care of, and to do this the committee is expected to arrange for long-term bonds.

Increase Profits Tax.

To get the $330,000,000 needed to raise the War Revenue bill levy to $2,000,000,000 the Finance Committee, it was said tonight, will apply a higher tax upon excess corporation war profits, and, in addition, probably will raise the normal corporation income tax by 1 per cent.

The Finance Committee talked with experts from the War and Navy Departments today before Mr. McAdoo's estimate came in, and received assurances that the appropriations already made or contemplated were essential in carrying out the war policy of the Administration. The committee heard Brig. Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance; Brig. Gen. Black, Chief of Engineers; Quartermaster Gen. Sharpe; Brig. Gen. Squier, the Chief Signal Officer, and Major Gen. Gorgas, Surgeon General. All agreed that it would be unwise to attempt to curtail any of the appropriations asked by the War and Navy Departments.

It was pointed out tonight that the estimate of Secretary McAdoo did not include fresh loans to the Allies contemplated by the Administration. One loan of $3,000,000,000 is expected to be issued soon, while there is talk that another of $2,000,000,000 will follow within a few months. The $5,000,000,000 of prospective loans would raise the aggregate of appropriations for the fiscal year approximately to the $17,000,000,000 estimated by Senator Smoot, one of the Finance Committee, in a speech in the Senate this week.

The $5,000,000,000 asked for by Mr. McAdoo, it was said tonight, would probably be made up of twenty-year bonds, bearing 4 per cent. interest.

Consumer's Burden Heavy Now.

Senator Penrose of the Finance Committee said the committee was opposed to putting any additional tax upon the consumer, whose war burden would be heavy enough with the taxes carried in the War Revenue bill, besides the increased cost of necessities in the market. "The majority of the committee favors raising by bonds almost all of the $5,000,000,000 asked by Mr. McAdoo," said the Senator. "The Revenue bill cannot, with reason, be increased beyond $330,000,000 or $400,000,000 at the outside. If we attempt to put too much

3 Years of World War reviewed in to-night's N. Y. Eve. Post. Accurate and fair. A compilation of unusual importance, by Arthur H. Warner.—Advt.

strain upon it, we will only injure the industrial activities of the country. The view of the committee is that the basic structure of the bill, written after two months of deliberation, shall remain unchanged, and that the increase of $330,000,000 to make up the $2,000,000,000 aggregate for the War Revenue bill be met by a tax on war profits.

"Congress must be careful how heavily it imposes a direct tax, and yet it has to meet the war demands. The Finance Committee will have to scrutinize the estimates submitted to it by the Secretary of the Treasury. If they are found, after due deliberation to be essential, of course the money will be forthcoming.

"In any event, the committee is convinced of one thing, and that is that it is unwise to increase the tax to the householder beyond the levy fixed in the War Revenue bill as it now stands."

The Finance Committee expects to have its report on the War Revenue bill ready for the Senate by the middle of next week.

51 PROMOTED IN MARINES.

Noncommissioned Officers to be Temporary Second Lieutenant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Secretary Daniels today announced the promotion and temporary appointment of fifty-one noncommissioned officers of the United States Marine Corps to be Second Lieutenants in that corps. Those receiving the appointments follow:

Sergeant Majors—Walter J. Eddington, Jr., Chicago; Kirt Green, Baltimore; Charles S. Beale, Fredericksburg, Va.; Charlie Hansen, Chicago; Edwin H. W. Holt, Los Angeles; Bror, G. Brodstrom.

Quartermaster Sergeants—Oliver A. Dow, Langley, Wash.; Frank E. Verner, Annapolis, Md.; Joseph P. Harris, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Norman M. Shaw, Morgan Park, Ill.; James P. Smith, Troy, N. Y.

First Sergeants—Stephen F. Drew, Fort Wayne, Ind.; William J. Holloway, Smithfield, Tex.; Thomas G. Martin, Virginia, Minn.; Clarence H. Medley, Phoenix, Md.; Robert J. Woodrich, Edgerwood, N. C.; William R. Perry, Red Town Mo.; Fisk H. Stone, Chiles, Texas; Ray W. Jeter, Carlisle, S. C.; Alvin J. Deigler, Buffalo; John F. Evans, Aurora, Ill.; James H. McCann, Selma, Ala.; Harry Paul, Trinidad, Col.; Bert Pearson, Auburn, Mich.; John Kearns, Helena, Mont.; Harry H. Conversite, Syracuse, N. Y.; Charles E. Merkel, Paterson, N. J.; James D. Snow, Elkin, N. C.

Gunnery Sergeants—William J. Borden, St. Louis; Max Cox, Paterson, N. J.; Joseph M. Swinnerton; Claude C. Snyder, Fremont, Ohio; Sidney C. Thompson, Pleasant Mills, Ind.; Frank F. Zitsan, Portsmouth, Va.; Augustus Aikon, Boston; Martin J. Schieber, Brockton, Mass.; Robert W. Winser, Trenton, N. J.; Edward P. Oliver, Deerfield, N. Y.; William Morrill, Philadelphia; Walter J. White, Rome, Ga.

Sergeants—Charles McL. Lott, Vallejo, Cal.; William F. Becker, Portsmouth, N. H.; William J. Flanagan, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Ernest L. Russell, Athens, Penn.; Russell A. Presley, Lansing, Mich.; Roland A. York, Stanford, Texas; James F. Robertson, Haddingtonshire, Scotland; Charles R. Rice, Spokane, Wash.; Earl B. Hammond, Los Angeles; Charles F. Kienast, Philadelphia; Harvey B. Mims, Greenville, S. C.

FOOD PLEDGE FOR CHILDREN

Iowa Woman Suggests That They Agree Not to Complain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—A plan to organize the children of the country in a food conservation movement has been suggested to the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense by Mrs. Charles Harl of Council Bluffs, Iowa. She wants to form a "Junior Army of Food Release," and would ask all of the children to sign a pledge not to complain of the restrictions which may be placed upon their food supply during the war.

"I do not think this plan can fail to appeal to any woman who knows the freedom of the American child in criticising his elders," says Mrs. Harl in a letter to the Women's Committee, "nor can it fail to appeal to those who know of the difficulty of enforcing food regulations in the average American household. Not the least of the benefits of such a pledge would be that the head of the family would doubtless be ashamed to complain while the children bear the burden meekly. In the meanwhile the children have been made to feel that they bear a direct responsibility in a war measure and the lessons of self-denial and self-control which they have learned will be of immense value long after the war is over."

RECRUITS CONTINUE TO JOIN THE ARMY

Yesterday's Enlistments from Entire New York District Nearly 200 Men.

WALSH PRAISES PATRIOTISM

More Than 100, Most of Whom Are Subject to Army Draft, Seek to Join Navy Here.

Although New York State has more than completed its designated quota, the regular army continued to recruit yesterday in all parts of the city. Colonel R. D. Walsh, in charge of regular army recruiting for this branch of the service, declared that many young men, knowing that they were likely to be taken in the draft, were hastening to get into the regular army while they still had a chance. The enlistments from the entire New York district in the regular army yesterday numbered nearly 200 men.

"I notice a fine tone of patriotism among the recruits," Colonel Walsh declared. "They seem to realize that the country is confronted by a serious situation, and that if victory is to be won they and every other able-bodied man must take off their coats and help win it."

Colonel Walsh said the regular army would continue to recruit as many men as possible until further orders were received from Washington. A big detachment of raw recruits were sent yesterday from New York to Fort Slocum, where they will receive their preliminary training.

More than 100 men, most of them subject to the army draft, applied for enlistment in the navy at the naval recruiting headquarters at 34 East Twenty-third Street. Not more than sixty of these will probably be accepted. Captain Charles Adams, in charge of the headquarters, has received orders to send 100 seamen and one yeoman to Newport, R. I. Since their enlistment these men have been staying at their homes. Arrangements have been made for their transportation next Wednesday.

Recruiting for the United States Marine Corps continued at a lively pace. Among the men enlisted in this branch of the service yesterday were Howard H. Stent of Salisbury, Conn., and Francis Bond Reed, a broker living at the Hotel Martin. Both of them have applied for a commission of Second Lieutenant in the corps. Pending their examinations, they have decided to serve as privates. Stent was ten pounds under the required weight when he first applied for enlistment a month ago. He followed the advice of some of the medical examiners and increased weight so rapidly that yesterday he tipped the scales at the required figure and was accepted.

Lieutenant Gardner of the Marine Corps sent a letter of thanks yesterday to Mrs. H. C. Raynes, as the representative of a number of women in Englewood, N. J., who recently donated 600 books for the marines going to France. The books have already been forwarded to Quantico, Va., where the marines are training.

Eight Indians from Pawnee Bill's Wild West show at Luna Park, Coney Island, in charge of Chief Bald Eagle and decked in their war paint and feathers, took part in the recruiting rally on board the landship U. S. S. Recruit, in Union Square, yesterday. The Indians made the trip from Coney Island in an old-fashioned stage coach draw by four mules. Chief Bald Eagle made an address in the Sioux tongue, in which he said that he had one son in the United States Army now and regretted that he was too old to go to France to fight for America. However, he said that there were 8,000 braves on the reservation who would be willing to put on feathers and war paint for the United States.

A big recruiting rally for the Brooklyn National Guard regiments will be held today at Prospect Park. Job Hedges will be the speaker. Both the Forty-seventh and Twenty-third Regiments are rapidly nearing war strength. On next Tuesday evening there will be a review of the Thirteenth Coast Defense Command, now at war strength, at the armory, 1,357 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn. The reviewing officers will be General Thomas H. McGrath, retired, who rose from a private in the Thirteenth through all grades to the rank of Adjutant General in New York State.

A call was issued yesterday for 200 pupils to learn seamanship at the Hudson River Squadron Nautical School. There is no charge for admission, the aim of the school being merely to prepare young men for active service by teaching them seamanship, piloting, signaling, first aid, and boat handling. Classes are held nightly at the Hudson River Yacht Club at Ninety-second Street and Hudson River.

Dr. Michael J. Thornton, Assistant Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital, has been appointed Captain and assistant surgeon in the Medical Corps of the United States Army. Dr. Thornton has relinquished his post at Bellevue and is under orders to report for duty at Governors Island.

In order to provide New York State with an armed body of troops to take the place of the guardsmen in Federal service and soon to be in France, Colonel Denny and officers of the Twelfth New York Infantry have started a recruiting campaign at the request of Governor Whitman at the armory of the Twelfth Regiment, Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue. A battalion has already been raised, and recruiting is now going on to complete a regiment. Enlistment in this organization is for two years, or the duration of the war, but the regiment is to be held in New York State. Companies A, B, C and D of the new State regiment have already been formed and officered. Recruits will be received on Wednesday night by Recruiting Officer Jallade at the depot battalion headquarters of the Twelfth Regiment.

In New Jersey, Governor Edge plans to create two types of State troops, one composed of unpaid men ready to serve in case of need in their own municipality or county, and the other a paid force which can be moved from one part of the State to another in case of public danger. The experience of the State Government so far has been that men will not volunteer in Home Guard units to protect munitions plants and railroads is a matter to be dealt with by the Federal authorities. A conference will be held at Trenton, probably next week, to consider plans of assuring safety to State interests, in the absence of State troops.

ANSWERS HALL CAINE FOR GERMAN MOTHERS

Frau Viebig Says London Ought to be Evacuated and Cites Karlsruhe Raid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 27.—A dispatch from Amsterdam says that the Cologne Gazette publishes a letter from Frau Clara Viebig, Germany's greatest woman novelist, addressed to Hall Caine, in reply to his recent appeal "To the Mothers of Germany." The letter, which is written in the name of Germany's motherhood, deals with the war generally, and with the air raids on London and Karlsruhe especially.

According to Frau Viebig, German mothers have no responsibility for either the outbreak or prolongation of the war. The same remark, she says, applies to the German Government, which can "appear with clean hands before Germany's motherhood." All German mothers, she holds, believe the war was caused only by England's lust of conquest.

Referring to the bombing of Karlsruhe, Frau Viebig remarks that 200 children were killed, although Karlsruhe is not a military centre and has only two large barracks, like every other German town. She adds:

"The Karlsruhe victims cried to heaven, while the London victims cried against the English Government," for, according to Frau Viebig, London ought to have been evacuated years ago by the civilian population, since it is the very heart of England at war.

BRITAIN TO DOUBLE HER SHIPBUILDING

Lloyd George Says 4,000,000 Tons Will Be Constructed During Year.

HOST TO PARIS EDITORS

Tells Them Allies Owe Gratitude to Our Navy for Fight Against U-Boats.

PARIS, July 27.—David Lloyd George, the British Premier, gave a breakfast today to a number of editors of important French newspapers, during which he conversed fully with them on the military situation and replied to questions. The Temps this afternoon gives a summary of his talk.

Lloyd George said that Great Britain now had between 5,000,000 and 5,500,000 soldiers enrolled, without counting between 400,000 and 500,000 belonging to the navy or nearly a million men from the dominions and colonies.

Great Britain had placed at the disposition of her allies, he added, from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 tons of merchant ships. Next year's building program for merchant ships, which already has begun, amounts to 4,000,000 tons, or twice as much as in a good year during peace time. Alluding to the campaign against submarines, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"The diminution in shipping losses is incontestable. It is impossible to abandon this subject without paying homage to the aid given by the American Navy, both regarding the organization of convoys and by torpedo boat destroyers, which have rendered an invaluable service."

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George said that 5,000,000 men and women now were engaged in war work in the United Kingdom. More women could be employed if the trade unions did not fear the competition of women after the war, but other countries seemed to have experienced the same difficulties. It could be said that at the present time no English industry is working for individual interests, except in agriculture.

Although the English people sincerely hoped that the present war would be the last war, Mr. Lloyd George continued, the country intended to avoid its previous error and in the future would be able to support itself.

He said he recognized that the latest news from Russia was not good news, but that Russia already had shown that she possessed infinite resources and was the land of the unexpected.

In bidding farewell to his guests, Mr. Lloyd George said the world's future depended on Great Britain and France acting together.

ENGLAND SACRIFICING SHIPPING TO END WAR

Lord Robert Cecil Tells of Loss of Foreign Trade and Diversion of Tonnage.

LONDON, July 27.—Discussing the shipping situation today, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, touched particularly on the sacrifices incurred by Great Britain owing to the obligations imposed upon shipping as a result of the war.

"Ocean going vessels of British registry before the war were between 17,000,000 and 18,000,000 tons," he said by way of introduction. "At present the total, inclusive of prizes and new ships, is slightly over 15,000,000 tons.

"The country generally has had to suffer great and increasing sacrifices through the shortage of tonnage caused by war requirements and submarine losses.

"I wish particularly to point out how we have sacrificed ruthlessly the needs of industry and commerce to war requirements."

Lord Robert said that about 6,500,000 tons of British merchant shipping had now been allocated entirely to the needs of the navy and army, the Allies, and the dominions, while a further million tons were being used similarly on the outward journey, and therefore were lost to the export trade.

"The services rendered by these ships are varied," said Lord Robert. "Some of the speediest and most efficient have them have been converted into auxiliary cruisers, and others into hospital ships. Many of them are engaged in taking coal and oil to the navy, others constantly are carrying troops, and others supplies to the army and navy; others are engaged in mine-sweeping and patrol work; others are assigned to our allies to supply urgent needs for munitions and other imports, and others are carrying wheat and other foodstuffs for our allies.

"From the beginning of the war British ships have been requisitioned on a large scale by the Government, and run in national instead of private interest. The rates paid to shipowners soon became much lower than could be earned by free ships, and British owners therefore were unable to earn the same freights as their competitors. Now the situation has reached a stage at which it has been necessary to take complete control of all British shipping, first, to insure the employment of every vessel in the manner most consistent to the national interest, and, second, to divert from private pockets to the national treasury the high freights prevalent.

"The result may be summarized as follows:

"First, the British Government has requisitioned about 97 per cent. of the ocean-going steamships on the British register; second, all British liners have been requisitioned and are being run for Government account; third, every ocean-going voyage of British steamers is now directed by the Government with regard only to how it can obtain essential imports from the most economical source, disregarding the interests of shipowners and exporters alike; fourth, many trades built up in distant waters and sustained by British industry have been abandoned to neutrals, who gladly seek employment for their vessels in areas immune from war risks; fifth, coastal traffic around the shores of Great Britain is now being subjected to a searching review for the purpose of withdrawing all vessels which can be utilized for ocean-going work.

"One effect of the requisitioning is seen in the fact that the current market value of neutral ships is double that of British ships.

"It also must be borne in mind that officers and crews of British merchant vessels have to run extraordinary risks in bringing necessary commodities hither. The areas around the British Isles have been singled out by the enemy for special attack, but, notwithstanding the risk, the officers and men have never made any difficulties about taking their ships through the most dangerous routes."

Touching on the sacrifices which the country, generally, has had to suffer, Lord Robert said:

"The diversion of liners from long-distance to short-distance trade has inflicted injury on many British export trades, particularly to India and the Far East, and also upon the interests of our distant exporting colonies.

"Second—The far-reaching program of restrictions of imports has been effected—luxuries have been excluded, and the import even of essentials has been reduced to the lowest level.

"Third—The restrictions on coasting facilities will create serious hardship for coast towns which hitherto have relied on seaborne supplies.

"As to import curtailment, before the war we imported 58,000,000 tons yearly, last year 45,000,000 tons, and the present year considerably less. Even this large reduction does not exhibit the full amount of our sacrifices of commodities for use in manufactures or for sale to our world customers. Of the pre-war imports less than a quarter were foodstuffs. Last year more than two-thirds were foodstuffs or munitions, leaving less than a third of the greatly reduced total for productive industries.

"As to exports—we have reduced our export trade by about 28 per cent. Exports to our allies have increased to some extent, as naturally would be expected, though this increase, representing the special and trahsient feature of the present situation, affords no substitute for the loss of permanent trade. Our exports to other foreign countries and to the dominions overseas have fallen off nearly one-third.

"The foregoing figures as to imports and exports relate to our whole trade. If it were possible to analyze separately the carrying trade of British ships, the comparison would be still more striking. Fifty per cent. of the British tonnage which formerly contributed to the national revenue by its earnings in distant trades now has been brought home.

"The gap thus created is being filled to some extent by neutral shipping, which has been withdrawn from the European trade to take advantage of the profitable opportunity to obtain business which the British for the time being at any rate, are compelled to surrender."

CECIL SAYS AMERICA IS JUSTIFIED IN ACTING

Loss of Allied Lives at Issue in Embargo, Says British Blockade Minister.

LONDON, July 27.—Lord Robert Cecil, the Minister of Blockade, emphasized in an interview today the vital importance to the Allies of stopping the trade in iron ore and wood pulp which the Scandinavian countries now are carrying on with Germany.

"You ask me," said Lord Robert, "if the United States is justified in threatening the Scandinavian countries with a stoppage of food supplies unless the ore trade is stopped. There is no question at all that the United States is entitled to act. Whether your country will be justified in so doing is a question which will have to be decided at Washington.

"Certainly it must be here that the United States very properly may ask Sweden whether she wants American products so much that she is willing to forego her profits on trade with Germany.

"Iron ore and wood pulp traffic between Scandinavia and Germany is so important that it is hard to overestimate it. Our military and naval people tell me that without Swedish iron German munition factories would be in a very difficult position. Sweden is exporting directly to Germany the fundamental materials for shells to kill our soldiers and yours.

"It certainly would be a great mistake to neglect any step which might put a halt to a traffic which means, every ton of it, the loss of allied lives."

LORD ABERDEEN AT CAMP.

Addresses and Reviews the Students at Madison Barracks.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., July 27.—Lord Aberdeen, former Governor General of Canada, accompanied by Lady Aberdeen, James K. Hackett, the actor, and Mrs. Hackett, were visitors at the officers' training camp at Madison Barracks today. The candidates passed in review before Lord Aberdeen, who appeared on the field in the uniform of a Canadian General. He addressed the candidates after the review, telling them that he was somewhat surprised at their progress in such a short training period. The visitors came here from the Summer home of Mr. Hackett near Clayton. They were entertained by Colonel and Mrs. William R. Sample during the afternoon.

The hot wave was broken by a stiff breeze from the lake early today.

Secretary of State Lansing will arrive at Madison Barracks from Henderson Harbor late Sunday afternoon and will speak in the evening.

PRIZES FOR WAR ESSAYS.

Competition for Teachers Arranged by Historical Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The National Board of Historical Service has arranged for a series of prize competitions for teachers in the preparation of essays on the subject "Why the United States is at War." Provision has been made so far for prizes in the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia, Tennessee, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

In each of these States $150 is offered for the best essays by high school teachers and the same amount for elementary teachers, the first prize in each group being $75. The first prize essays in all the States will be considered in a national competition, and a national prize of $75 will be awarded for the best essay in each of the two groups.

The committees of award for each State will be made up of well-known citizens of the State, and preference will be given to teachers whose essays are so written as to be intelligible and interesting to the pupils under their charge. Circulars for the various States and additional information may be obtained on application to W. G. Leland, Secretary National Board of Historical Service, 1133 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

RINTELEN WANTS TO LEAVE TOMBS

Convicted Plotter Seeks to Serve Term in New State Penitentiary.

SAW MEXICAN USE CAMERA

Feller Said He Wanted Picture of Castle Williams as Souvenir, but Agreed to Destroy Film.

Franz Rintelen, the German plotter, who came to the United States in April 1915, to instigate strikes in American munition factories, and who according to the Federal authorities also tried to stir up trouble between this country and Mexico is not enjoying the best of health. Rintelen, who is serving a year's sentence in the Tombs following his conviction for conspiracy, now wants to be transferred to the new State penitentiary at White Plains. George Gordon Battle, attorney for Rintelen, has applied to the Washington authorities for permission to have him transferred. Rintelen is held in the Tombs pending his trial on another indictment charging him with a violation of the Federal passport laws.

Suspected of being the agent of a foreign Government, Francisco J. Feller, a Mexican, who is visiting in this city, was taken before Assistant District Attorney John C. Knox, yesterday, after he had been seen to take photographs of Castle William and other structures on Governors Island. He was released after an investigation. Feller and two companions, a Cuban and a Spaniard, were seated in an automobile on a Staten Island boat when Louis Keller of the Hotel Empire, saw the former taking snapshots of the Government buildings. He thought it suspicious, and when the boat arrived at the Battery he notified Traffic Policeman Frank M. Roth, who took Feller to the Federal Building. His two companions going along with him. Feller told Mr. Knox that he and his companions were students in a private school in Pennsylvania, and were here on a vacation. They wanted the pictures merely as souvenirs, he said. Feller promised to destroy the film.

A man describing himself as Stephen Kerr, 25 years old, a printer, of 1,416 Stebbins Avenue, the Bronx, was fined $10 by Magistrate Krotel in Essex Market Court yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct. Kerr was arrested Thursday night by Captain Sweeney of the Fifth Street Station, who testified Kerr had addressed a crowd at Houston Street and Second Avenue, in which he said that he wanted to fight the people who are trying to spill the blood of young Americans of this country upon the battlefields of France and Russia. The Captain said that Kerr further stated that "there are a lot of us boys who have been in jail and we are going again." Captain Sweeney said that Kerr then said he was going to sell a book, and that the purchasers could give from one dollar to twenty for it, and then added that anybody who left the crowd was in favor of war.

John E. Levens, 47 years old, an undertaker, of 54 Orange Street, Brooklyn, was held for trial yesterday by United States Commissioner Hitchcock for wearing the uniform of a United States officer. Levens was arrested Thursday night at Broadway and Forty-third Street on complaint of William Boggs of the Elks Club, 108 West Forty-third Street, who said that Levens had represented himself as an officer in the aviation corps. Levens, who is married, said he had no wrong intentions in wearing the uniform, and had made no attempt to defraud any person.

The Federal regulation which forbids enemy alines to travel on excursion and all other boats, save ferries, that navigate waters of the southern district of New York, which takes in all Hudson River counties, as well as New York and Bronx counties, went into effect yesterday morning.

Marshal McCarthy said the regulation applies only to male Germans of and above the age of 15 years. As the war regulations now stand women and children, who are enemy subjects, are permitted to go anywhere an American or any of their allies may go.

Just how to prevent any German or Austrian spies escaping from the United States on a neutral ship by signing as a member of the crew, the Immigration authorities board the ships down the bay after they have left their piers and examine every person on board. Any man suspected of being an enemy alien is detained and brought by the officials to Ellis Island, where he is locked up and kept for further investigation.

This order went into force this week in New York Harbor on account of reports being received by the authorities that several spies had got away to Northern Europe in neutral vessels disguised as members of the crew. The crews of all inbound vessels under the neutral flag have been subjected to severe examination before the pier is reached by an order from Washington, which has been in operation since the first of last May.

More American Officers Abroad.

LONDON, July 27.—Generals R. M. Blatchford and John Biddle of the American Army, with their staffs, have arrived in England.

ROADS WILL AID SOLDIERS.

Plan a System to Employ Old Hands Disabled in Battle.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—C. W. Egan, general claim agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has launched a plan for the aid of those railroad employes who may be permanently disabled in the war, so that they may be taken care of after their return to civil life. In this he has the backing of all other railroad systems, and the roads of the country will act as a unit in this work.

The movement is to educate disabled soldiers to become self-supporting. This work will be undertaken by a committee of five members representing 115 American and Canadian railroads.

It is planned that all railroad employes who have enlisted or who may be drafted will receive leave of absence until they are ready to return. When they come back the posts they left will be open to them, or their company will provide them with places which will be congenial and will produce approximately the same pay.

SIXTY WIN COMMISSIONS.

Fort Myer Students Pass the Regular Army Examinations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Sixty men, and probably 100, from the training camp for reserve officers at Fort Myer are to get commissions as provisional Second Lieutenants in the regular army, having passed examinations before a special board of regular army officers.

The orders originally permitted 240 men to take the examination, but the number was reduced to 140, and after that number had been designated by the Board of Camp Officers, notice was received from the War Department that the Fort Myer camp quota had been reduced to sixty. Candidates and camp officers believe that as many as 100 will be commissioned in the regular army service as a result of this examination.

The candidates have been passed in the following order of merit:

1—Larkin W. Glazebrook, Washington, First Battery.
2—Robert L. Barron, Princeton, N. J., Third Battery.
3—Fairfax S. Landstreet, Southampton, L. I., Second Battery.
4—Robert A. Wyvor, Dublin, Va., First Infantry Company.
5—Fairfax D. Downey, Washington, Second Battery.
6—Bell W. Foster, Princeton, N. J., First Battery.
7—Paul S. Roper, Fort Monroe, Va., First Infantry Company.
8—Nelson R. Perry, Newark, N. J., First Cavalry.
9—G. W. Downey, Jr., Washington, Second Battery.
10—Stewart M. Firth, South Orange, N. J., First Infantry Company.
11—R. J. Workingdyke, Jersey City, Third Infantry Company.
12—George Ewing, Jr., Baltimore, First Cavalry.
13—Kirkwood D. Scott, Lynchburg, Va., Fourth Infantry Company.
14—Harry N. Blue, New Brunswick, N. J., First Battery.
15—Carter Glass, Jr., Lynchburg, Va., Seventh Infantry Company.
16—Walter Rompel, University of Virginia, Third Battery.
17—Robert T. La Barron, Princeton, N. J., Third Battery.
18—Winfield H. Scott, Washington, Ninth Infantry Company.
19—David J. FitzGerald, Charlottesville, Va., Second Battery.
20—James A. O'Neil, New York, Fifth Infantry Company.
21—Harry H. Semmes, Washington, First Cavalry.
22—Bryan G. Dancy, Baltimore, Md., Sixth Infantry Company.
23—Andrew S. Messick, Washington, Seventh Infantry Company.
24—Philip J. Condit, East Orange, N. J., Third Infantry Company.
25—William B. Jones, Suffolk, Va., Sixth Infantry Company.
26—Myron E. Bagley, Baltimore, Md., First Infantry Company.
27—Allen H. Snowden, Princeton, N. J., Ninth Infantry Company.
28—J. R. Boatwright, Lynchburg, Va., Fifth Infantry Company.
29—William B. Yancey, Harrisburg, Va., Seventh Infantry Company.
30—Harrison B. Beavers, Washington, Seventh Infantry Company.
31—Joseph C. Hinwood, Jr., Washington, Sixth Infantry Company.
32—Raphael Semmes, Baltimore, Md., Second Infantry Company.
33—George F. Daniel, Smithfield, Va., Fourth Infantry Company.
34—Fenton S. Jacobs, Raleigh, N. C., First Cavalry.
35—W. C. Herbert, New Brunswick, N. J., Sixth Infantry Company.
36—W. I. Trultt, Suffolk, Va., Eighth Infantry Company.
37—Henry R. Miller, Jr., Richmond, Va., First Cavalry.
38—Joseph P. Cromwell, Lynchburg, Va., Fifth Infantry Company.
39—Harrison M. Robertson, New York, Third Battery.
40—Terre N. Hendricks, Washington, Second Battery.
41—William R. Silvey, Richmond, Va., Ninth Infantry Company.
42—Catesby C. Jones, Richmond, Va., First Cavalry.
43—Alex L. Schlessenger, Newark, N. J., Third Battery.
44—William P. Driskell, Staunton, Va., Fourth Infantry Company.
45—Lloyd S. Partridge, Norfolk, Va., First Battery.
46—William C. Stettinius, Charlottesville, Va., Ninth Infantry Company.
47—Andrew H. Hilgartner, Baltimore, Md., Sixth Infantry Company.
48—Junius B. Peake, Norfolk, Va., Seventh Infantry Company.
49—Lawrence M. Tharp, Chicago, Fifth Infantry Company.
50—C. J. Taylor, Hopewell, Va., Third Battery.
51—Merrill S. Bemiss, Richmond, Va., First Infantry Company.
52—Milton Whitney, Jr., Takoma Park, D. C., Seventh Infantry Company.
53—Louis B. Cox, Lexington, Va., Third Infantry Company.
54—Herbert L. Earnest, Richmond, Va., First Cavalry.
55—Thomas H. McKay, Jr., Baltimore, Md., First Cavalry.
56—N. S. Daniels, Jr., Newark, N. J., First Cavalry.
57—Black.
58—Robert J. King, Wilmington, Del., Eighth Infantry Company.
59—H. F. Gray, Eighth Infantry Company.
60—Chester T. Price, Washington, Sixth Infantry Company.

The foregoing men passed for commissions. It is believed that the following forty will also be commissioned in the regular army:

61—Raymond G. Clark, Washington, First Battery.
62—Harry L. Rockefeller, Jr., Asbury Park, N. J., Seventh Infantry Company.
63—Morris C. Handwerk, Baltimore, Md., Second Battery.
64—John W. Daniel, Newark, Del., Sixth Infantry Company.
65—Edgar C. Outten, Hampton, Va., Second Battery.
66—H. T. Morrison, Jersey City, N. J., Third Battery.
67—Malcolm H. Ross, New Haven, Third Battery.
68—J. Loveleland, Englewood, N. J., Second Battery.
69—L. Merton Gaines, Blacksburg, Va., Second Infantry Company.
70—A. P. Terry, Hopewell, Va., Eighth Infantry Company.
71—Kenneth O. Spinning, Newark, N. J., First Cavalry.
72—Samuel White, Jr., Norfolk, Va., Third Battery.
73—William A. Gray, Jr., Third Infantry Company.
74—T. McP. Glasgow, Lexington, Va., First Battery.
75—Francis X. Callahan, Newark, N. J., First Battery.
76—George E. Ambrams, Washington, Third Infantry Company.
77—Charles C. Stalter, Paterson, N. J., Third Battery.
78—Gooch Myers, Washington, Eighth Infantry Company.
79—Frank M. Wray, Martinsville, Va., Eighth Infantry Company.
80—Edward Thorp Lane, Jr., Fort Defiance, Va., Fourth Infantry Company.
81—Julian R. Hume, Norfolk, Va., Second Battery.
82—Walton W. Cox, Short Hills, N. J...First Cavalry.
83—I. H. Zelitf, Newark, N. J., Sixth Infantry Company.
84—Lyman Potter, Suffolk, Va., Sixth Infantry Company.
85—W. M. E. Sullivan, Washington, Second Infantry Company.
86—S. L. Bertschley, First Infantry Company.
87—G. Stanley Clark, Richmond, Va., First Battery.
88—Robert W. Patterson, Washington, Seventh Infantry Company.
89—John F. Farnsworth, Washington, Ninth Infantry Company.
90—John S. Cromelin, Hackensack, N. J., First Battery.
91—Leonard Ober, Baltimore, Second Battery.
92—William D. Morrow, Roland Park, Baltimore, Eighth Infantry Company.
93—Frazier Groff, New York, Second Battery.
94—Aubrey R. Bowles, Richmond, Va., First Cavalry.
95—Talbot T. Speer, Baltimore, Third Battery.
96—John Randolph, Sparrows Point, Md., Fourth Infantry Company.
97—Clark O. Kimberly, New Haven, First Battery.
98—Marcel H. Mial, Paterson, N. J., Third Battery.
99—Emerson W. Jarman, Farmville, Va., Second Infantry Company.
100—Douglas O. Mead, Rutherford, N. J., Seventh Infantry Company.

KANSAS ALSO FILLS ITS QUOTA FOR ARMY

Joins New York in Honor List—2,256 More Recruits Were Obtained on Thursday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The States of New York and Kansas have filled their quota for the regular army. New York has 231 men to spare. Recruiting, however, will not stop, but will continue there as in other States whose quotas have been filled. The regular army war quota needed from New York on April 1 was 18,226. By recruiting 262 men on Thursday the State raised 18,457 men since April 1, or 231 over its quota. Kansas's quota was 3,300.

In the first draft New York, like other States, is being credited with the men it furnished to the National Guard and regular army up to June 30. When there is another force of 500,000 drafted New York and other states probably will be credited with the men that have been furnished by them to the regular army since June 30.

Pennsylvania still leads in regular army recruiting with a total of 18,596 enlisted since April 1, and is still going strong. New York stands second with a total of 18,457. Illinois is third with 14,611.

The spurt in recruiting continued Thursday, a total of 2,256 men having been obtained throughout the country, making the total 163,633 recruited since April 1, and leaving 20,000 men to be supplied to fill all units of the expanded army to maximum war strength.

The daily statement issued by Adj. Gen. McCain follows:

	Obtained Total to July 26.	July 26.		Obtained Total to July 26.	July 26.
Alabama	44	1,727	*Nebraska	40	2,704
Arizona		229	*Nevada	7	740
Arkansas	23	981	N. Hamp.		453
*California	74	5,716	*N. Jersey	63	5,904
Colorado	13	1,468	N. Mexico	2	1,115
Connecticut	36	1,891	*New York	262	18,457
Delaware	7	374	N. Carolina	2	1,182
Dist. of C.	8	384	N. Dakota	16	607
Florida	22	1,510	Ohio	90	7,551
Georgia	52	4,057	Oklahoma	37	2,115
*Idaho	19	894	*Oregon	8	2,336
*Illinois	153	14,611	*Penn.	249	18,596
*Indiana	128	8,480	Rhode Isl'd	15	670
Iowa	43	4,258	S. Carolina	21	1,574
*Kansas	32	3,305	S. Dakota		827
Kentucky	36	2,945	Tennessee	49	2,231
Louisiana	22	1,706	Texas	73	5,696
Maine	3	704	*Utah	16	1,521
Maryland	35	1,402	Vermont	1	100
*Mass.	209	7,455	Virginia	21	1,251
*Michigan	87	7,117	Washington	38	2,083
Minnesota	46	3,329	West Va.	20	1,574
Mississippi	4	533	Wisconsin	12	1,748
*Missouri	82	6,949	*Wyoming	8	573
*Montana	20	1,320			

*Quota obtained.
Total quota, 182,808.
Total obtained for July 26, 2,256.
Total obtained since April 1, 163,633.

CLEARWAY FOR WAR FREIGHT

Government to Order Cars in Advance for All Big Shipments.

WASHINGTON, July 27. — After a series of conferences with the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Shipping Board, the Railroads' War Board today announced its plans for the prompt movement of all cars carrying Government supplies for army cantonments, mobilization points, and shipbuilding yards.

The Government will give advance notice whenever orders are placed for more than ten carloads of materials or supplies. It will also issue orders to the railroads on which the supplies are to be shipped, instructing them to provide the number of cars ordered within the time specified and at the shipping points designated.

A statement issued by Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway and Chairman of the Railroads' War Board, said:

"To prevent shippers from utilizing for Government service, the Railroads War Board has issued strict orders to all the railroads absolutely to forbid shippers the use of any of the Government-ordered cars for any purpose except the loading specified in the Government order.

"To assist further in the campaign to keep the cars bearing Government supplies moving, a new form of envelope in which the waybills are to be carried has been designed. These envelopes will be supplied to all persons or firms making shipments of materials for the use of the army, the navy, and the Shipping Board."

OFFICERS TO GET VACATION.

Twelve Days for Plattsburg Men Who Go Into National Army.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 27.—A twelve days' vacation after the end of the training camp is assured all reserve officers assigned for duty with the National Army, according to a telegram from Adjutant General McCain. The telegram reads:

Inform reserve officers and candidates at training camps that at close of training camp all reserve officers heretofore appointed and recommended by local boards for retention in service as officers of national army will be ordered to their respective divisional cantonments, reporting not later than Aug. 27. Successful candidates will be commissioned at close of training camp, placed on active duty at the training camp on Aug. 15, and then ordered to divisional cantonments, reporting not later than Aug. 27. This arrangement will give all concerned about twelve days' delay, enabling them to visit their homes and procure uniforms and equipment.

Military tailors and outfitters have been active at Plattsburg measuring the men for their uniforms. Along United States Avenue, just outside the military reservation, branches of twenty-six metropolitan uniform and military equipment establishments were counted today, and the number grows almost daily.

Robert Aitken, the sculptor, who is a candidate for a commission in the Third New York Company, has executed a plaster of paris group for the camp amphitheatre, representing "Ancient and Modern Warfare." The group measures 6 by 10 feet, and was fashioned by the sculptor in his spare moments, using the interlocking tools supplied him in his infantry kit. The piece has the inscription, "Dedicated to the National Army of the United States."

ACCUSED OF HIGH TREASON.

D. H. Wallace, British Deserter and Pacifist, Arrested in Iowa.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 27.—Daniel H. Wallace, one of the organizers of the League of Humanity, composed of men and women who styled themselves conscientious objectors to war, was arrested here early today by Deputy United States Marshals on a charge of high treason. He will be taken to Ottumwa for a hearing.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Daniel H. Wallace, author of "Shanghaied Into War," who was arrested at Davenport, Iowa, is, according to his own statement and that of fellow members of the League of Humanity, a deserter from the British Army. According to an official of the league, the British Government has set a price upon Wallace's head.

Wallace

FRENCH REPULSE 5 NEW ATTACKS

Germans Fail in Determined Attempt to Seize Heights in Champagne.

BRITISH WIN, THEN LOSE

Capture Village in Belgium, but Are Forced to Give It Up Again.

GUN DUEL STILL RAGES

Berlin Says It Halted Owing to Bad Weather, but Has Now Been Resumed.

PARIS, July 27.—The Germans shifted their infantry attacks last night to the Champagne district, at the same time continuing a very heavy bombardment in the Aisne region. Five successive attacks were delivered on the French positions on the heights south and west of Moronvilliers. All attacks failed utterly under the strong French artillery fire.

Further details of the violent fighting yesterday on the Hurtebise front were given by the War Office this afternoon. A full division, or about 20,000 men, were employed in the attacks on a short stretch of front with another division in reserve. The small success gained, the War Office says, emphasizes the costly check the Germans received.

The text of this afternoon's statement follows:

Very heavy artillery fighting continued through the night on the entire front between Cerny and Hurtebise Farm, (Aisne front,) with no infantry actions.

Supplementary information in regard to the attack carried out by the Germans on July 25 from the region east of Hurtebise as far as the positions south of La Bovelle shows that the enemy made the assult with successive waves of troops amounting to one division. This division was brought to its maximum strength with another fresh division as reserves. The small importance of the results obtained emphasizes the check which the Germans received in this effort.

In Champagne the Germans, after an intense bombardment, made five successive attacks in the vicinity of the heights south and west of Moronvilliers. These attacks were broken up by our fire. East of Auberive, after brief but violent artillery preparation, several groups of Germans, led by an officer, made a surprise attack. A sanguinary combat followed, as a result of which the enemy left on the ground numerous bodies, including that of the officer.

The artillery fighting was less violent on both banks of the Meuse (Verdun front.) On the remainder of the front the night passed in calm.

The War Office communication issued this evening says:

Intermittent artillery fighting took place today on the greater portion of the front. The cannonading was especially violent in the sector of Ailles and Hurtebise, in Champagne, in the region of Mont Haut, and on both banks of the Meuse.

Last night a surprise attack by the Germans at Hartmanns Weilerkopf failed completely under the fire of our machine guns. The enemy left many dead on the ground.

British Gain, Then Lose.

LONDON, July 27.—The British last night captured La Bassé Ville, in Belgium, near the French border, but subsequently withdrew in the face of a German counterattack in force, the War Office announces. The statement follows:

There was local fighting last night in the neighborhood of La Bassé Ville, southwest of Warneton, in which our troops drove the enemy from the village and captured several prisoners. This morning the enemy counterattacked in force, and our detachments in the village withdrew to their own line.

We captured a further twenty-nine prisoners last night as a result of successful raids in the neighborhood on Monchy-le-Preux, southwest of La Bassée and northeast of Ypres.

Yesterday morning a German raid against our positions southeast of Gouzeaucourt led to sharp fighting. The enemy suffered considerable loss. A few of our men are missing.

The official statement issued tonight reads:

The enemy artillery was more active than usual during the day in the neighborhood of Armentieres.

But little flying was possible yesterday until the evening, when sharp fighting took place for about two hours. One hostile machine was brought down and another was driven down out of control. Two of our machines are missing.

Short Halt in Big-Gun Duel.

BERLIN, July 27. (via London.)—Because of the unfavorable sighting conditions, the artillery duel on the western front decreased yesterday, today's German official statement says, but it increased to great intensity last evening. The text of the statement reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—The artillery duel in Flanders temporarily declined in intensity yesterday under the influence of unfavorable observation conditions, but rose again to very great intensity in the evening. Renewed and powerful reconnoissances by the British of our defensive zones failed everywhere.

In Artois the artillery activity revived considerably during the afternoon. During the night raids by enemy reconnoitring parties were repulsed along the whole front.

Near Hounecourt, north of St. Quentin, Württemberg shock troops brought back a large number of British prisoners as a result of a raid.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince.—On the Chemin-des-Dames, to the south of Ailles, and near Hurtebise Farm, and on the Hochberg, in Western Champagne, the French made futile counterattacks, suffering heavy losses.

The number of prisoners and booty was very considerably increased. In the Ailles sector the prisoners captured increased to more than 1,450, and the booty to sixteen machine guns and seventy quick-firing rifles.

East of Suippes, during a surprise attack upon enemy trench sectors, numerous French prisoners fell into our hands.

Tonight's statement says:

The artillery battle in Flanders continues.

CANADIAN GUN SUPERIORITY.

Germans Endeavor to Batter Down Growing Opposition of Artillery.

CANADIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 27.—Canadian guns have at last definitely secured the upper hand on the western part of the front. The artillery actions by which this has been done have been in progress for several days.

With the object of challenging the British ascendency in guns, the enemy recently brought up a battery of artillery attached to a Prussian Guard division. These additional gunners were given practically unlimited supplies of ammunition, which they used for the bombardment of British heavy artillery positions.

They were good men, and a duel took place in the Loos and Avion sector. It has ceased now. The counterbattery work of the British and Canadian gunners proved too much even for the highly trained artillery men of the Prussian Guard, and their activity is now subnormal.

Artillery Busy in Belgium.

HAVRE, July 27, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement this evening:

During the course of the night the German artillery violently bombarded the environs of Het Sas, Steenstraete, and Pypegaarde. It directed an intermittent fire on our communications at the front.

In the morning the German artillery bombarded the regions of Pervyse, Dixmude, Oudecapelle, and Nieucapelle. In the afternoon the customary activity of the artillery was resumed. We carried out a counterbattery fire and a fire of destruction against an enemy observation post.

FRENCH ASSETS IN DANGER.

American Help Wanted in Protecting Investments in Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 27.—In financial circles here it is hoped that one of the fruits of the American entry into the war will be a declaration of the solidarity of the principal allies in respect to allied capital invested in Germany and German capital invested in allied countries.

Not long ago England, which has comparatively little capital invested in Germany, began to realize on German capital in England. Germany replied by attacks on French capital invested in Germany, amounting to 13,000,000,000 francs, exclusive of floating capital amounting to 2,000,000,000 francs engaged between French and German banks. France has not molested German capital of 3,000,000,000 francs invested here, but if forced to take reprisals, is faced by a net loss of 10,000,000,000 francs.

If America would declare for allied solidarity in this respect, the French feel that Germany would be forced to relinquish her predatory intentions under the pressure of the huge sums of German capital in the United States.

AIR RAIDERS KILLED 59.

London Issues Revised List of Fatalities Caused on July 7.

LONDON, July 27.—The number of deaths caused by the German air raid over London on July 7 totaled fifty-nine, according to an official revised list made public today.

An official statement on July 7 reported 43 killed and 197 injured in the German airplane raid that day. Three German airplanes were brought down and seven other raiders were destroyed.

More Political Pardons in Austria.

COPENHAGEN, July 27.—A semi-official dispatch from Vienna to German papers says an imperial order has been issued permitting reserve officers who were cashiered for participation in political demonstrations in Vienna, Prague, and Gratz to regain their commissions.

AMERICANS SAVE 150 FROM A LINER

Destroyer Drives U-Boat Off as Germans Are Making the Captain a Prisoner.

CHEERED BY THE RESCUED

Crew Reject Purse Because They Only Did Their Duty—Now Hold Life-Saving Record of Flotilla.

BASE OF THE AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, July 27.—The Captain of a liner recently torpedoed, from which sixty passengers and ninety members of the crew were rescued by an American destroyer, today asked The Associated Press to convey to the American people a letter of thanks and heartfelt appreciation on behalf of himself, the passengers, and the crew for the gallant rescue by the Americans.

The Captain's letter follows:

"To the American Public: I wish to express through The Associated Press, on behalf of myself, the passengers, and crew, our heartfelt thanks and deepest gratitude for the gallant rescue of all of us by Americans who are fighting for humanity and civilization.

"But for the prompt appearance of the Americans I would now be a prisoner on board a German submarine, the crew of which already had thrown a line to my boat preparatory to making me prisoner. Your destroyer, racing to the rescue, caused the Germans to change their mind and to make a hasty retreat under water.

"We all feel that we owe to the crew of the American destroyer an everlasting debt of gratitude for our safety, and we wish to thank the great American nation for the action which made it possible, namely, the sending of their gallant men into this great struggle to make the world a fit place for a decent man to live in."

The commander and men of the American destroyer, who after the rescue refused a substantial purse from the grateful passengers with the statement that they were merely doing their duty, today also received a letter of thanks from the Captain.

Upon their arrival here the passengers and crew, still clinging to their lifebelts, cheered on the pier and gave repeated cheers for the Americans. The fact that the Americans were able to pick up all the persons from the ship without mishap establishes a record for the largest number of rescued from any one ship by an American destroyer since the arrival here of the flotilla.

KILLED GERMAN SPY CHIEF.

Unknown Assassin Escaped—Seven Belgians Executed Earlier.

AMSTERDAM, July 27.—Les Nouvelles of Maestricht reports that one of the chiefs of the German espionage service in Belgium was assassinated last Friday at Lommel, Belgian Limburg. No trace of the assassin has been found. A reward of 3,000 marks has been offered in notices posted everywhere.

The newspaper also reports that seven Belgians were shot at Liége July 12, including the Swiss curate of St. Lambert's Parish at Herstal, a Swiss living in the same parish, and a Commissioner named Lejeune. The priest is reported to have been deprived of food on three occasions for three days at a time in an attempt to compel him to incriminate others, and his assistant was tortured for the same purpose. The Germans compelled them, the newspaper says, to drink a drug which affected their nerves, but they refused to speak.

FEDERAL INSURANCE HIGHER

Sea Risk Rate Increased to 6 1-2 Per Cent. for War Zones.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Another increase of 1½ per cent. in Government insurance rates for vessels and cargoes sailing from American ports for Europe and for African ports on the Mediterranean was announced today by the War Risk Insurance Bureau. It will be effective Aug. 15.

The present rate is 5 per cent.

KUEHLMANN GOES TO BERLIN

Rumor Revived That He May Be Appointed Foreign Minister.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 26, (via London, July 27.)—The Wolff Telegraph Agency reports that the German Ambassador to Turkey, Baron von Kühlmann, has left for Berlin. It will be remembered that von Kühlmann has been named repeatedly for the Foreign Office.

The Chancellor conferred today with leaders of various factions of the lower house of the Prussian Diet, the Berlin papers report, regarding closer relations of the legislative body with the Government, otherwise called parliamentarization, and the introduction of ballot reform. There are all kinds of rumors regarding the situation which, however, are too vague to deserve serious attention.

COPENHAGEN, July 27.—A well informed German who arrived here last night from Berlin says that the only retirement now expected from the Imperial Cabinet as a result of the recent political crisis is that of Foreign Minister Zimmermann. The most probable successor to Zimmermann, he said, is either Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German Minister here, or Dr. von Kühlmann.

From other sources it is learned that two resignations from the Prussian Ministry are expected. Those likely to retire are Dr. von Schorlemer, Minister of Agriculture, and Dr. von Trot zu Solz, Minister of Instruction.

BERLIN, Wednesday, July 25, (via London, July 27.)—Dr. W. S. Solf, the Colonial Secretary, in a communication to friends in Hamburg denies a rumor that he is contemplating acceptance of a Foreign Office appointment. He says he will continue to serve in his present capacity, as he is thoroughly convinced of the future of the German colonies.

2 JAPANESE SHIPS SUNK.

Word Received Here of Their Destruction in the Atlantic.

The Japanese freight steamships Kageshima Maru, of 4,566 tons, and the Shigozan Maru, of 2,827 tons, were sunk by German submarines in the Atlantic Ocean on July 20, according to cable advices received by marine underwriters here yesterday. The Kageshima Maru was on her way from an American port to Europe and was lost about seventy miles off the French coast. The other ship was on her way back to this country from Genoa.

The Shigozan Maru, before her purchase early this year by the Japanese, was the Mexican steamship General Pesquiera and was built in Flushing, Holland, in 1892. The Kageshima Maru was built in 1898 in England and was formerly the steamship Wilhelmina. The crews on both vessels were saved.

CREW DESTROYS A U-BOAT.

Set Fire to Vessel When It Runs Ashore on French Coast.

PARIS, July 27.—A German submarine was destroyed on Thursday on the French coast west of Calais. The undersea boat went ashore and the crew, unable to free her, opened the gasoline tanks and set fire to the vessel.

The members of the crew reached the shore, where they were made prisoners.

PARIS, July 27.—The French War Office tonight issued the following:

A Belgian detachment has captured the crew of a German submarine stranded on the shore.

300 BRITISH SHIPS ARMED.

Guns Being Put on Others Quickly as Possible, Commons Is Told.

LONDON, July 27.—Three hundred British merchant vessels already have been armed and a large number are being armed each week, said T. J. MacNamara, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, in reply to a question in the House of Commons today.

He added that the Government was making great efforts to get a maximum number of merchantmen armed as soon as possible.

URUGUAYAN SHIP SUNK.

Holland Speculates on Result of Sinking of South American Vessel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 25, (Delayed.)—A floating grain elevator and tug belonging to the State of Uruguay was sunk today off the Hook of Holland by a German submarine. As Uruguay is the only remaining neutral South American country, the sinking has caused considerable speculation here as to the possible consequences.

FOUGHT UNTIL SHIPS SANK BENEATH THEM

Crews of Drifters in Straits of Otranto Refused to Surrender to Austrian Cruisers.

FEW OF THEM SURVIVED

Gunner on One Returned After Boiler Explosion to Man His Weapon and Was Killed.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 27.—An attack by three Austrian cruisers on a line of British drifters employed in guarding anti-submarine nets in the Straits of Otranto on May 15 is described in a London dispatch to Reuter's Limited Ottawa Agency. The account of the engagement follows:

"The drifters, in eight divisions of about six boats each, were formed along a line running roughly east and west. Each carried a crew of ten men and one small gun. In one case the enemy appears to have acted with chivalry toward the little craft, signaling by means of blasts of the siren and by dipping the flag that the crews must abandon their vessels. This cruiser approached to within 100 yards of the Gowanlea and ordered her crew to take to the boats.

"Skipper J. Watt, shipping the nets, replied by ordering full speed ahead, and calling on the crew for three cheers, commanded them to fight to a finish. They manned the gun and fired with good efect until a shot from the cruiser disabled the gun. They hung on under heavy fire, endeavoring to repair the damage, until the cruiser passed out of range.

"The Gowanlea then proceeded to the assistance of the badly damaged Leondia, which had seven men killed and three wounded, but whose skipper, though three times wounded, remained at his post throughout the action. Meanwhile the remaining cruisers had opened a devastating fire on the centre of the line.

"The crew of the Admirable only abandoned their vessel after her boiler exploded and her whole house had been shot away. Even then A. Gordon, a second hand, scrambled back on board with the evident intention of firing the gun single-handed, but was killed.

"The Girl Rose, Cora T., Haven, and Selby were not abandoned by their crews until they foundered under them. The crew of the sinking Taits on taking to the boats discovered one of their number to be missing. They returned to the vessel through a heavy fire to search for their shipmate. Second hand Joseph Hendry of the Serena remained on board until the ship sank, rather than be taken prisoner. He was picked up an hour later. The crews of the Garrigill, Bonesgoir, Christmas Day, and British Crown refused to leave their vessels, even when outranged and under broadside fire from the enemy, and brought them through the action.

"The enemy displayed an anxiety to destroy the wireless telegraphy of the drifter in each group. The wireless operator of the Leondia was found dead in his chair at the conclusion of the action, having collapsed over the wireless log in which he was writing at the moment of his death.

The British Admiralty on May 18 announced that fourteen drifters had been sunk in a raid by Austrian cruisers in the Adriatic Sea, and that the British cruiser Dartmouth was torpedoed in a subsequent engagement, but reached port safely.

MANY POLES ARRESTED.

Suspected of Treasonable Dealings with General Pilsudski.

COPENHAGEN, July 25, (Delayed.)—A large number of persons in Warsaw, Lodz, and other places in Poland have been arrested by the Germans on suspicion of being connected with the alleged treason of General Pilsudski. General Pilsudski was the organizer and former commander of the Polish Legions and was arrested by the German authorities while attempting to leave Poland on a false passport.

ZURICH, July 27.—Advices from Warsaw, by way of Cracow, say that the Polish Deputies are making strenuous efforts to obtain the release of General Pilsudski.

GERMANS CONFISCATE GOLD AND DIAMONDS

Appeals for Voluntary Surrender by the Holders Prove Insufficient.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 27.—According to reports from the Dutch frontier, all gold and diamonds in private possession will be confiscated by the authorities in Westphalia this week.

For months there have been increasing indications in the German papers of the immediate necessity for gold. Up to the present time the Government has considered urgent appeals in the press sufficient, but it is evident that fresh supplies of gold are now imperative in order to keep up the steadily diminishing reserve. The situation has become more serious owing to large gold exports to Holland.

Today's Weser Zeitung has an article beseeching the people to deliver up all their gold and diamonds to the State, arguing that a large gold reserve insures better credit both at home and abroad. The paper points out that it has been estimated that gold to the value of 300,000,000 to 400,000,000 marks is being hoarded by persons hoping to profit by it later. "Gold is needed," says the paper, "for victorious ending of the war." It proceeds to point out the "glorious example" set by the Empress and other royal persons, arguing that it is a duty to sacrifice even family heirlooms for the Fatherland, and that by so doing the dead are honored.

KAISER INVITES DESERTERS.

Imperial Decree Promises Amnesty to Those Who Rejoin Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27. — Germany has been making an appeal recently to deserters from her army to return for service under a promise of amnesty, according to information reaching the State Department today in a mailed dispatch saying that the following notice had appeared in the newspapers of Holland:

NOTICE.

An imperial decree insures all German deserters sojourning in foreign countries deferred punishment, with prospects of pardon should their conduct during the further course of the war warrant it, in the event that they return to Germany without delay, at the latest by July 15, 1917. Through this imperial decree the German deserters are offered an opportunity of returning to the Fatherland "under very favorable conditions. Deserters residing in Rotterdam or the vicinity are requested to apply in person to the Imperial German Consulate, Nieuwehaven 131, for further information concerning their return to Germany.

IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULATE.

LABOR SUPPORTS REICHSTAG.

German Trades Unionists Declare for Peace by Compromise.

AMSTERDAM, July 27.—According to the Berlin Vorwärts, a resolution has been unanimously adopted at a conference of the free trades unions of Germany, recording satisfaction that the Reichstag on July 19 in the name of the German nation voted peace by compromise.

The resolution also declared that the workers of Germany are willing and determined to hasten the end of the war on that basis.

PETERS OPPOSES PEACE BID.

Explorer Advises Germany to Adopt Horse Dealer's Tactics.

AMSTERDAM, July 27.—Dr. Carl Peters, the German explorer and publicist, in the Tägliche Rundschau, inveighs violently against further German peace overtures, and asks: "Is not England's scornful refusal of Germany's peace offer last December enough for our statesmen?"

Dr. Peters pleads for "horse sense" in dealing with the peace question. He writes:

"A horse dealer never shows anxiety to buy nor does he at once state the highest price he is prepared to pay. Let the other party make the next bid. Shall we fall in the biggest business deal in history, which involves the future of our race?"

KITCHENER'S SURVIVAL LONG RUMORED ABROAD

Sister Declines to Explain Basis of Her Belief in It—Hinted in Prisoners' Letters.

LONDON, July 27.—The statement by Mrs. Parker, sister of Lord Kitchener, that she believes her brother to be alive and did not go down with the cruiser Hampshire, has revived a rumor which has recurred in England during the year past. Asked by an interviewer today on what grounds she based her belief, Mrs. Parker replied:

"I cannot tell you on what grounds I believe it. In fact, I do not want to go into any details whatever."

The original rumor was that a letter had been received from a British prisoner in Germany saying that Lord Kitchener was a prisoner there. The letter was never traced and the rumor was considered a canard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the belief of the sister of Lord Kitchener that he is still alive: When recently in Australia I was shown letters from Australian soldiers, imprisoned in Germany. There were vague references to some big British personage being held by the Germans, such as "K. is here!" and "The world will be astounded when it is known who is a prisoner here."

Therefore, the idea has taken hold in Australia and is growing stronger that Kitchener was not drowned with the sinking of the Hampshire.

KATE ROONEY.

Douglaston, L. I., July 27.

AGREE ON WAR PRISONERS.

British and German Conferees Reach Terms Governing Exchanges.

LONDON, July 27.—The agreement reached by the British and German delegates, at their recent conference at The Hague, regarding the exchange and treatment of civil and military prisoners has been ratified by both Governments, according to a statement made by James Fitzalan Hope, Unionist member for Sheffield, in the House of Commons.

The agreement provides that direct repatriation shall be resumed, that the qualifications on medical grounds for repatriation or internment in neutral countries be made more lenient, and that the more seriously ill and wounded now interned in Switzerland shall be returned to their own countries to make room for others.

In addition to those sent to Switzerland, Holland has agreed to accept 7,500 persons, while all commissioned and non-commissioned officers, whether in health or not, who have been in captivity for eighteen months or more, shall be eligible for internment in neutral countries. Holland has agreed to accept 6,500 of these.

The Dutch Government will further provide for 2,000 civilian prisoners, invalids receiving the preference.

Punishment for attempts to escape and for other offenses also have been regulated, while reprisals against individuals have been canceled.

GERMANS PILLAGE GARDENS.

Farmers Organize in Bands to Shoot Suspicious Characters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 27.—There are reports of increasing danger of the robbery of fields, crops, and gardens in Germany. Notices have already appeared in the German press forbidding work in fields and gardens between 10 o'clock in the evening and 6 in the morning on account of persistent robberies.

A corps of volunteer help has been organized in country districts as protection against this menace, but conditions are getting so serious that farmers have been provided with rifles, bayonets, and ammunition by the State with orders to place themselves under the military for practice in firing. These men are then to form armed bands and scour the country by night for culprits hiding behind hedges and in ditches and lanes and are to fire at any suspicious characters.

Some of the stealing is evidently done with the connivance of the owners. Mounted patrols have been used in the Province of Brandenburg.

POLAND MAY HAVE CABINET.

Tarnowsky Mentioned for Minister-President in New Arrangement.

ZURICH, Switzerland, July 27.—Count Adam Tarnowsky von Tarnow, who was sent as Ambassador of Austria-Hungary to the United States after the recall of Dr. Dumba, has arrived at Warsaw, according to a dispatch received here from Cracow, to participate in conferences for the formation of a Polish Cabinet.

Count Tarnowsky is mentioned as a candidate for the post of Minister-President.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Split of White Rock and a dash of lemon quenches the most irritating thirst

PICTURE BEAT THE CABLE.

Kerensky's Wound Shown in Times Pictorial Before the News Arrived.

A curious instance of war news reaching this country by mail before the cables carried it was seen in the Sunday TIMES Pictorial Section of July 15 and THE TIMES special cable from Geneva printed yesterday morning, telling how Mr. Kerensky was severely wounded in the arm near Brzezany on one of his early visits to the front.

A picture showing the new Russian Premier with his right arm in a sling was printed in the Sunday Pictorial Section two weeks ago. A footnote to the picture said: "As far as known, no dispatches announcing that he had been wounded have reached this country."

Yesterday news of the incident reached here in a special dispatch to THE TIMES from Geneva quoting the correspondent of the Budapest newspaper Az Est as telegraphing from the Galician front on July 22 a description of the heroism of the "death regiments" of Russian women near Brzezany. He mentioned incidentally:

It was near Brzezany, on Hill Lysonie, according to prisoners, that Kerensky was severely wounded in the arm. A Russian infantry division refused to fight, and began retreating. The Russian artillery, furious at the desertion, turned their guns on the infantry. Thereupon Kerensky, in his automobile, drove between the crossfire and succeeded in stopping the fratricidal slaughter, though wounded himself."

HAVANA A HOSPITAL SHIP.

Ward Liner Will Be First of Fleet of Three Similar Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Ward liner Havana, a 6,391-ton vessel, is to be transformed into a navy hospital ship and will be the first of a fleet of three similar vessels and a number of smaller ambulance ships to be added to the expanded naval establishment. The names of the other vessels have not been revealed.

When the new vessels are available, which means after they have been refitted, the Solace, now the navy's only hospital ship, will be transferred to the group of ambulance ships. She is too small for hospital purposes.

TRAILED GERMAN AGENTS.

Major Smith Returns from a Mission to Colombia and Venezuela.

Major C. A. Smith, U. S. A., formerly Military Attaché at Bogota, Colombia, returned to an Atlantic port yesterday after visiting Colombia and Venezuela on a special mission for the Government. He started at once for Washington to make his report.

The Major has made a thorough investigation of the German propaganda in the two South American republics, and inquired into the repeated reports that there were German submarine bases along the coast of Colombia near the Magdalena River and among the islands at the mouth of the River Orinoco in Venezuela.

While he declined to make any statement regarding his mission, it is understood that he has collected many facts concerning the work of German Government agents in both countries and of those of other nationalities acting in sympathy with them and against the United States.

ITALIAN PATROL SKIRMISHES

Artillery Duel on the Julian Front Is Still Violent.

ROME, July 27.—Today's official statement on military operations on the Austro-Italian front reads:

At Malga-Zurez, east of Lake Garda, and in the Gordevole and upper Boite Valleys our patrols successfully engaged in minor attacks. Attempts by enemy detachments at the head of the Degna Valley on Mount Rombon and at Dos Vo Faiti were repulsed by our advanced posts.

The artillery duel, which was not very active on the Trentino front, continued violent yesterday at certain points on the Julian front, especially at Dosso Faiti and Castagnavizza.

JEWS TO HAVE A REGIMENT.

British Announce Its Badge Will Be Copy of David's Shield.

LONDON, July 27.—The War Office has announced the formation of a special Jewish regiment of infantry, with experienced officers in the higher commands. Jewish soldiers with knowledge of the Yiddish or Russian languages already serving with British regiments will be transferred to this unit.

The regimental badge will be a copy of King David's shield.

PRO-GERMAN ORGAN SEIZED.

Costa Rican President Checks Propaganda in San Jose.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, July 27.—The plant and offices of El Imparcial, a pro-German newspaper, were seized yesterday by order of President Tinoco after an investigation had shown that the newspaper belonged to the Government, having been paid for with money out of the treasury during the Gonzalez administration. The seizure of El Imparcial deprives the Germans of their only means of propaganda here.

Public opinion sides with President Tinoco in the seizure of the newspaper.

New Peruvian Cabinet.

LIMA, Peru, July 27.—The new Peruvian Cabinet has been organized as follows: Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Francisco Tudela; Home Affairs, Dr. German Arenas; War, Colonel Cesar Lafuente; Finance, Dr. Baldomero Maldonado; Justice, Dr. Ricardo L. Flores.

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Contain no harmful or deleterious substance.

RUSSIANS RETIRING FROM CZERNOWITZ

Continued from Page 1.

announced by the War Office. The Austro-German forces retired in disorder.

The official statement follows:

We continued our advance as far as twelve kilometers (7½ miles) from our old front, occupying all our objectives and taking possession of ten villages. We captured 450 prisoners, many guns, and much war material. The enemy is retiring in disorder."

Kaiser Sees Sereth Victory.

BERLIN, July 27, (via London.)—Near Tarnopol, in Eastern Galicia, Emperor William yesterday watched the German troops extend their gains at the Sereth bridgehead, says the official statement issued today by the German War Office.

The German troops are rapidly advancing on both sides of the Dniester River and have captured the Galician town of Kolomea, on the railroad between Stanislau and Czernowitz.

The Austro-German forces are pursuing the Russians, who are retreating through the wooded Carpathians in the direction of the River Pruth.

Admit Retreat Before Rumanians.

Troops under command of Archduke Joseph have retreated on the Rumanian front. The statement given out today by the German War Department says that they left to the Russo-Rumanians the territory in the Suchitza Valley as far as the upper course of the Putna River.

Following is the text of the official statement:

Front of Prince Leopold, Army Group of General Boehm-Ermolli.—In a bitter struggle on the battlefield near Tarnopol, while the Emperor was a spectator, our divisions extended their gains by a powerful attack at the bridgehead on the eastern bank of the Sereth, which recently was contested hotly. Further south, in spite of stubborn resistance of Russians, who were sent forward regardless of the fact that thousands upon thousands of them were being mowed down under our destructive fire, we captured the Gniza and Sereth crossings from Trembowla to Skomorocze. We are advanving rapidly on both sides of the Dniester. Kolomea has been captured by Bavarian and Austro-Hungarian troops.

Front of Archduke Joseph.—In the northeastern portion of the wooded Carpathians our troops are following on the heels of the enemy, who is in retreat in the direction of the Pruth.

In the mountains east of Kezdi-Vasarhely (Transylvania) fresh engagements developed yesterday. We have left to the enemy the Soveja (Suchitza?) Valley as far as the upper course of the Putna.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen.—The fighting activity on the Lower Sereth was less violent than on the preceding days.

The supplementary official statement issued by the War Office this evening says:

In Eastern Galicia and in the wooded Carpathians the enemy is yielding before our advance, which continues to make progress.

RUSSIANS NOW DEMAND RESTORATION OF ORDER

Revulsion of Feeling Supports Severe Measures by the Provisional Government.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 26, (Delayed.)—In this hour of national disgrace and disaster, when the flower of the Russian Army becomes a rabble that flees headlong from an enemy inferior in strength and equipment; when the results of years of toil and effort are thrown to the winds; when the very existence of Russia as a nation is jeopardized by blind intatuation, by delirium of reason, only one thought burns in the minds of Russian patriots. Their one thought is: "How can Russia be saved?"

They are overwhelmed by a bitter sense of humiliation, made more poignant by personal remorse. They feel now that they ought to have protested more strongly; that they ought to have been far more active in organizing their forces against the impudent lie, the gross falsification of national will. They were too optimistic. The Russian intellectuals as a whole have not realized their responsibility. Some groups fought bravely against the general disintegration, but too many have joined in the race after false values, and, consciously or unconsciously, have helped to mislead the people. There has been far too much pandering to a momentary sumblance of power, and far too little care for the real interests of Russia.

But, now that disaster is driving some cruel lessons and the turning point has come, there is a resurgence of patriotism. The delusion has been frightfully exposed. The whole question now is whether strong and intelligent forces can be found to guide this new wave of elemental feeling. To maintain order and preserve liberty, to crush anarchy and prevent the return of despotism, is the task to which true patriots are setting their hands.

The task is very difficult, but there are certain favoring conditions. First, there is a revulsion of popular feeling in Petrograd, which must be carefully watched and forstalled lest it should become reactionary; but, unless the Government takes very strong measures and satisfies the insistent demands for order and for the punishment of traitors, popular feeling may swing further to the Right.

The present temper is shown by the resolution adopted by the cavalry division brought here to quell disorders. It demands complete submission to the Provisional Government and inexorable repression of anarchy and counter-revolution, and declares that the presence of Maximalists in the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates lowers the authority of that organization. An almost identical resolution was passed by a meeting representative of the Petrograd garrison, but on the demand of a speaker from the council, a clause was reluctantly inserted expressing confidence in that body. The revulsion of feeling has extended to the provinces. From Rostoff, for instance, come reports of violent attacks upon Maximalists.

If the Government seizes its opportunity, it will control the movement in the interests of real and not sham democracy. So far it has acted with vigor. In response to a pleading telegram from the brave commander on the southwestern front, General Korniloff, whose heroism was never more splendidly displayed than in the midst of the shameful collapse of his armies, the Government has re-established the death penalty in the army and instituted field courts-martial. Other severe measures are being taken to restore discipline in the army and prevent further demoralization.

It is characteristic of the time that Kerensky, who abolished the death penalty, has been compelled to re-establish it to save Russia. But this is not all; Kerensky has broad powers, and he may be expected to use them with firmness.

KERENSKY CONVOKES A COUNCIL AT MOSCOW

Calls "Extraordinary" Session to Save Russia from a Counter-Revolution.

PETROGRAD, July 27.—The extreme gravity of the country's position in the front and rear impels Premier Kerensky to take the exceptional decision, without waiting for the Constituent Assembly, to convoke July 31 at Moscow the "Extraordinary National Council." All members of the Duma, prominent men from chief centres of the empire, representatives of the zemstvos, municipalities, labor unions, and universities will participate therein.

The council will hold two sessions, at which the Government will be asked to make an exhaustive report on the condition of the country, answer questions and ask authoritative opinions on how best to save the Fatherland from ruin.

Explaining the scheme today, Premier Kerensky declared that attempts to move the revolution backward were impossible. Conspiracies to restore monarchical government "will be suppressed in the most determined and merciless way."

As an indication of the new policy and firm measures to be taken, Kronstadt received an ultimatum to hand over three of the chief Bolshevist agitators, including the notorious Roschal. In case of a refusal the island will be declared blockaded.

The evening newspapers say that the position at the front is somewhat improved. As the evacuation of Tarnopol is considered to have been premature, Russian Generals have been ordered to recapture the town.

LONDON, July 27.—Fresh and violent fighting occurred in the streets of Petrograd in the last two days, according to a dispatch from Petrograd to the Copenhagen Berlingske Tidende, transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph Company yesterday. The extreme Socialists organized a great revolt, the dispatch adds, but the Government troops immediately interfered, and the riot was completely suppressed after lively fighting. No details were received.

Article by Kerensky.

Early in the year the Russian Premier contributed an article on Russian Demagogy to a Russian radical magazine. This is reproduced in the Magazine Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

RUSSIAN DEFENSE STIFFENS.

Francis Reports Government Stronger and Outlook at Front Hopeful.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Chaotic conditions in Russia have again produced a paradox. Having paved the way for defeat, the radical revolutionists have been made to realize that the menace of German autocracy is at Russia's doors, and that it is necessary to reorganize the shattered armies in order to prevent the ruin of the nation.

From David R. Francis, the American Ambassador at Petrograd, the State Department has advices by cable that the defeat of the Russian Army on the Galician front has had a wholesome effect in Petrograd. Even the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has been made to realize that the disorders and lack of discipline in the Russian Army might destroy everything that the revolution has accomplished. Military disasters have brought home to the Government the necessity of putting down mutiny, insubordination, and disorder.

Dispatches received at the Russian Embassy from Petrograd today say that the Provisional Government has considered the advisability of consulting all the political parties and elements for the purpose of creating a unity of purpose and effort in behalf of the revolutionary Government and for the success of the democratic régime. The dispatches add that the Provisional Government is still in complete control, with all parties subordinating themselves to the Government.

The various political elements, it is indicated, will be consulted in regard to the proposed Governmental reforms and upon measures deemed necessary for the preservation of the democracy. The embassy was advised that the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates had made several direct appeals to all classes of the Russian people, asking them to make supreme efforts to save the country by supporting the Provisional Government and discouraging hostile manifestations.

The embassy asserted that the situation in Petrograd was even better than appeared in the press reports, as the Russian authorities had permitted the widest freedom of publicity, and correspondents had taken the gloomy rather than the promising view of the situation.

Other dispatches received by the embassy today explained the causes of the defeats successively inflicted upon the Russian Army on the Galician front and referred to victorious Russian military operations further south on July 23. These dispatches said there was strong German pressure on one part of the Galician front occupied by the Grenadiers Division, or heavy infantry, which did not reside, but gave way to the enemy, who, taking advantage of the Russian non-resistance, penetrated twenty-five miles into the Russian lines.

The first thing done to counteract the disaster, the dispatches stated, was to send two divisions to arrest the advance of the Germans, but these failed to stem the avalanche. Owing to the heroic efforts of a few Russian regiments, however, these impeding the German advance by stubborn resistance, the evacuation of Tarnopol was delayed several hours, which gave the Russians opportunity to remove the great stores of supplies, to destroy whatever it was found impracticable to transport, and to raze bridges and other structures which might have been of military value to the Germans. The Germans, on entering the town, found an empty shell.

All later German attacks were said in the dispatches to have been directed to the south, and they threatened for a time to envelop the Seventh and Eighth Russian Armies. Facing this situation, the Russian higher command ordered withdrawal from the entire Galician front, and the two armies were saved. Their envelopment by the Germans was declared to have been rendered impossible by the retirement.

Efforts were said to be in progress to dispatch fresh troops to the Russian front for the purpose of organizing a new defense and stopping the Germans. Optimistic views were taken of its possibilities, especially in view of the Russian successes further south.

The embassy's dispatches stated that the Rusian offensive in the Smorgon-Krevo region was making satisfactory progress. Large numbers of German prisoners had been taken, some of whom had been recently thrown as reserves into the battle after having been

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SUMMER'S HOTTEST DAY FATAL TO TWO

25-Year-Old Record for July 27 Broken with High Humidity.

MERCURY TO DROP TODAY

90 Degrees at 2 P. M. and an Average of 82 for Day Brought Prostrations and Much Suffering.

Two deaths and seven prostrations were reported by the police yesterday, the hottest July 27 known in 25 years. It was reported by the Weather Bureau that the record temperature for the Summer, 90 degrees, had been reached, with an average of 82 degrees for the day. The excessive heat, together with a high percentage of humidity that decreased toward the middle of the day, and then increased again, caused much suffering throughout the city, but it was reported that the number of prostrations was small in comparison to the temperature. Cooler winds brought relief, and it was predicted by the Weather Bureau that a lower temperature would be recorded today, with moderate northwest to north winds.

The temperature at 8 o'clock yesterday morning was 75, but 90 degrees was reached at 2 o'clock, and the thermometer remained at that mark for an hour and a half, when it began dropping a degree an hour until 6 o'clock in the evening. There was no precipitation reported. Williston, N. D., reported a temperature of 106 degrees, the highest July temperature on record there, while heat waves were reported in all parts of the country, with no possibility of relief, except in the Northeast.

Deaths.

TUPERIELLO, Seppelo, aged 4, 324 East 114th Street, prostrated at 113th Street and Second Avenue. Died in Harlem Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, about 45 years old, a Pole, prostrated at Vyse Avenue and Boston Road, the Bronx. Died in Fordham Hospital.

Prostrations.

FARLOW, Mrs. Fannie, 4,058 Williams Street. Prostrated in the street and taken for treatment to the West Twentieth Street Police Station.

FREDERICKS, John, aged 45, painter, 2,142 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. Prostrated at 80 Sheriff Street and taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

FRITZ, FREDERICK, aged 62 years, 118 East 122d Street, druggist; prostrated at 1,880 Park Avenue and taken to Harlem Hospital.

KASSE, JOHN, aged 50, engineer, 512 West Fiftieth Street; prostrated at 127 West Forty-third Street and taken to Polyclinic Hospital.

SCOTT, WINFIELD, aged 50, messenger, 20 Elmira Place, Richmond Hill, L. I.; prostrated near Municipal Building and taken to Volunteer Hospital.

WALSH, KATHERINE, aged 14, 2,674 Ryder Avenue, the Bronx; prostrated in 110th Street subway station and taken to Harlem Hospital.

WARSHEFSKY, ALBERT, aged 42, barber, 16 Rivington Street; taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

It was reported by the Weather Bureau that the temperature reached was the highest on July 27 since 1892, when the average was 92 3-10 degrees. The average for the day last year was 78.

COMPANY MUST PAY CITY.

Justice Lehman Decides $400,000 Is Due Under Garbage Contract.

Supreme Court Justice Lehman handed down yesterday his decision in a suit brought by the City of New York against the New York Disposal Corporation and others to recover about $400,000 due under a contract made in 1913 by which the defendant agreed to buy the city's garbage for five years at $62,500 the first year, $87,500 the second, and $112,500 for the last three years. The defendant paid nothing after October, 1914, on the ground that the city had represented that 340,000 tons of garbage was disposed of in 1912, whereas the amount was only 270,000 tons, and that the city also permitted others to take some of the garbage that should have been delivered to the defendant. A counterclaim for $986,000 against the city because of shortage in the amount of garbage to which the defendant was entitled was made.

Justice Lehman ruled that the city had made no representations and that it was not responsible for the failure of the defendant to get all the garbage collected. He decided that the defendant must pay the full amount sued for.

IMPORTERS HELD FOR THEFT

Alleged to Have Gotten $38,000 Through Misuse of Invoices.

Neponiseco Martinez and Enrique Paats, President and Treasurer of the All America's Mercantile Corporation of 17 Battery Place, were held in General Sessions yesterday under indictments charging the larceny of $12,000 and $26,000 belonging to Lichtenheim & Stern, brokers of 26 Exchange Place. Judge Rosalsky fixed Paats's bail at $7,500, which he furnished. Assistant District Attorney Emmet Murphy asked $20,000 bail for Martinez, but William Rand, Jr., who said Martinez was a duke, pleaded that the amount was exorbitant. Judge Rosalsky said he would decide the matter on Tuesday next.

According to Mr. Murphy the All America's Corporation was in the coffee importing business until a month ago, when a receiver was appointed, who found liabilities $183,000 in excess of the assets. Mr. Murphy said the alleged larcenies were accomplished by means of invoices of goods supposed to have been sold to several patrons.

GRATEFUL TO LANDLORD.

Children Look Forward to Outings Given in Sinnhold's Will.

The children living in the four-story tenement at 1,004 Avenue A were envied by all the youngsters in the neighborhood when it was learned yesterday that their landlord, Rudolph Anton Sinnhold of Hackensack, had provided in his will that they should have yearly outings. Mothers discussed the matter all day long on the stoops, in the back yards, and across the windowsills.

Being poor people, an outing, with its promise of the seashore, merry-go-rounds, and popcorn was an event in the lives of their children—something to yearn for in the heat of the Summer months, and something to remember for many days after it was over. In the other houses in the block was many a child who wished that Mr. Sinnhold had owned the whole block.

Mr. Sinnhold was not only the owner of the house at 1,004 Avenue A, but at one time, more than fifteen years ago, he lived there with his wife. In all that time the house never passed out of his hands. For the children of his tenants he developed an affection which would express itself in gifts and little sums of money that he would send them through the janitress, Mrs. Annie Keckler, on Christmas and at other festal seasons. The tenants in the neighborhood always spoke of him as the "good landlord."

He died at Rochelle Park, Hackensack, on June 30. According to his will, which was admitted to probate on Thursday, $1,000 will be set aside as a trust fund to pay the expenses of a yearly outing for the children in his house in Avenue A. The will specifically states that the participants in these outings shall be the children in the house under 12 years of age and their parents or guardians.

There are twelve children in the house that come within the age, but the tenants were of the opinion yesterday that the trustees would not enforce the age limit too rigidly, and that all the children in the house probably would be included in the outings.

The outings will continue only as long as the house exists. After that the fund is to be transferred to the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled at 321 East Forty-second Street.

HEAD HIT ELECTRIC RAIL.

Subway Employe Killed as He Was About to Quit His Work.

Henry Leonard, 45 years old, a bricklayer, at work in the scant space between the top masonry of the new Broadway subway and the currents carrying rails of the Broadway surface lines, straightened up last night at the sound of the 6 o'clock call to cease work. As he did so his head struck a heavily charged channel rail and he was killed instantly. The body was removed to the West Thirtieth Street station, where it was identified by a son. Leonard lived at 334 East 154th Street, and left nine children, all below the self-supporting age.

Earlier in the day a sudden check in the speed of a work train going south jolted two cans of oxygen and acetylene to the subway tracks near the construction in progress near Canal Street. The sharp report of the explosion that followed was heard by John Nugent, a watchman stationed at Baxter and Canal Streets, and when he saw a group of well-dressed men come from one of the emergency exits he promptly halted the party. His suspicions that they were bomb planters was dispelled when Inspector John F. Dwyer called Policeman Bruns to prove his identity.

BOY WATCHES SISTER DYING

Fears to Call Aid Because She Had Threatened to Leap from Window.

When Edward Chambers, 10 years old, of 158 Kingsland Avenue, the Bronx, arrived at the home of his sister, Mrs. Thelma Skirllow, at 200 Manhattan Avenue, yesterday, to visit, she told him she had taken poison, but that he was to play quietly in the front room and not tell any one. She told him she would leap from the window if he ran out to get a doctor or to tell a policeman.

Edward was afraid to leave the apartment, and his sister remained without medical attention until Mrs. Mary Vincent, who lives in an adjoining apartment, heard groans and came to find out whether her neighbor was ill.

Mrs. Vincent ran to the street and called a policeman, but Mrs. Skirllow died before the ambulance surgeon could give her treatment. She gave no explanation of her act.

FUSION MAY TAKE CONNOLLY

Mitchel's Friends Demand That Queens President Be Considered.

To unravel the political tangle in Queens, where the Fusion Committee is having trouble selecting a candidate for Borough President, it was said last night that the leaders seriously consider indorsing Maurice Connolly, the present incumbent. Mr. Connolly is an organization Democrat, but has shown considerable independence in office.

Queens fusionists were to have chosen a Borough President candidate and men for county offices last night, but adjournment was taken when friends of Mayor Mitchel demanded that Connolly be considered.

The Mitchel administration has not been very friendly to President Connolly, but the President has succeeded in getting large appropriations for borough improvements. He is popular, and as the borough is nominally Democratic by about 14,000, the fusion leaders believe it good politics to indorse him.

Emory R. Buckner, a Republican of the Bronx, was chosen yesterday to be Chairman of the Committee on Judicial Nominations. The committee will consider three Supreme Court Justiceships, six City Court Judgeships, seven Municipal Court Judgeships, and candidates for District Attorney of New York, Bronx and Queens Counties. Mr. Buckner was counsel to the Aldermanic Police Investigating Committee in 1912 and 1913.

Bird S. Coler, who has announced his candidacy for Controller, outlined his platform yesterday. After declaring in favor of municipal ownership he attacked the Mitchel administration.

OUR SAILORS IN ARGENTINA.

Greeted Everywhere with Applause —Caperton Is Entertained.

BUENOS AIRES, July 27.—Rear Admiral Caperton and the officers and men of the American squadron were honor guests today at an entertainment given by the Grenadier Regiment. The Admiral and his staff were the guests of Minister of War Gonzalez and the Argentine General Staff at breakfast.

The Americans also visited the various parts of the city and historical monuments. Everywhere the visitors went they were greeted with applause.

ARGENTINA IS SHAKEN.

Slight Earthquake Is Felt Throughout the Country.

BUENOS AIRES, July 27.—A slight earthquake was felt last night throughout the country.

Earthquake shocks of varying intensity, continuing for nearly two hours, were recorded here Thursday night on the seismograph at the American Museum of Natural History. The general direction of the tremors was southeast and the distance was estimated at 1,000 miles.

NEW OUTBREAK IN CHINA.

Provincial Troops Clash for the Possession of Cheng Tu.

SHANGHAI, July 27.—A correspondent of the North China Daily News reports that serious fighting has broken out again at Cheng Tu, capital of the Province of Sze Chuen, where Kwei Chow and Yun Nan troops have resumed their quarrel for mastery of the province.

The city is in flames and the people are fleeing in panic.

CIVILIZED COMMERCIALISM

By Ernest G. Stevens

An application of democracy to business. It outlines a scheme, sane, modern, and just, for eliminating oppression, czarism and cut-throat competition from business, and yet of permitting the fullest useful growth and activity to business corporations of any size.

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Waste, Decreased Efficiency, Loss to the Merchant, Higher Cost to the Public.

The following rule will be absolutely enforced on and after August 1st, 1917

No goods will be received for credit or exchange that are not offered to us within seven days from receipt. This rule does not apply to merchandise that is sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons.

For United States Soldiers Fighting in France.

In any line of duty in France, or on board any ship patrolling the submarine danger zone, soldiers and sailors of the United States will welcome The New York Times. Send The Times regularly to relatives and friends who represent you on the firing line. Subscription rates, including postage, are the same as the domestic rates, as follows:

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	1 Mo.
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Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.25	.75
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On receipt of remittance, with the name of the soldier, his company and regiment in France, The Times will be sent for any subscription period desired. Mention name of the ship if The Times is to be mailed to a man in the United States Navy.

If more convenient, telephone your order, or leave it with your newsdealer.

The New York Times
Times Square, New York

$100,000 FIRE ABOARD SHIP.

1,000 Bales of Cotton Destroyed by Spontaneous Combustion.

Fire in the forehold of the Italian steamship Susanna, lying alongside Pier 26, at the foot of Warren Street, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning destroyed 1,000 bales of cotton and did damage estimated at nearly $100,000 before it was brought under control by two fireboats, five engines, and three hook and ladder companies.

The fireboats New Yorker and Zophar Mills were soon playing tons of water on the blazing cotton, but the heat was so intense that it was almost impossible for the firemen to stand on the decks. Many of them jumped overboard at intervals to cool off. Thomas Kinney of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 was overcome by the smoke and taken to the Holy Family Hospital.

Officials of the Fire Department who investigated the hold decided that the fire had been caused by spontaneous combustion. The Susanna was to have sailed shortly for an Italian port with a cargo of cotton, copper, and steel, and was chartered by Furness, Withy & Co. of 32 Broadway.

Increased Tax Receipts in Berlin.

BERLIN, July 25, (via London, July 27.)—Greater Berlin will contribute slightly more than 104,000,000 marks to the State income tax this year. This is an increase of 11,000,000 marks over 1916.

BENNETT FIGHTS FUSION.

Declares Straight Republican Ticket Will Be Offered in the Primaries.

William M. Bennett, ex-State Senator, told a sub-committee of the Federation of Independent Voters, at 40 West Thirty-third Street last night, that there would be a complete Republican ticket in the Republican primaries to oppose Mayor Mitchel and the fusionists if he "had to pay the entire expense" himself. Attacks upon the administration of Mayor Mitchel were also made by Alphonse G. Koelble, President of the United German Societies, and by Ernest Harvier, who asked for the indorsement of a Democratic candidate. It was finally decided that the Federation should announce its candidate and platform on Monday.

Attacks upon the Police Department, the plan for snow removal, the marginal railway plan, the projected Court House site, city loans, and city contracts were made by Mr. Bennett.

Hurley and Capps.

Portraits and character sketches of the two efficient men who will provide freight ships for the United States, in the Magazine Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

BOHM DENIES SPY STORY.

Tells Federated Union He Knows of No Espionage in Labor Unions.

At a heated meeting of the Central Federated Union at 243 East Eighty-fourth Street last night, Secretary Ernest Bohm denied vehemently that he was responsible for a published statement that German spies were operating in this city in the labor movement.

The union, in a resolution, unanimously placed itself on record as favoring the war policy of President Wilson and the position of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. A number of patriotic speeches were made. During the debate James Bagley, delegate from Pressmen's Union No. 23, jumped up and said:

"Inasmuch as Ernest Bohm came near to being indicted as a German spy, himself, I move that we pay no attention to anything he says."

Mr. Bohm said that he took exception to this statement. He said that he had admitted to reporters that it was possible that German spies had entered labor organizations, as they were said to be everywhere else, but he said he knew of no instance in which it had been done.

Inspector Schmittberger Must Rest.

Chief Inspector Max F. Schmittberger is confined to his home at 237 East Sixty-first Street, suffering from a nervous breakdown due to overwork and the heat. Chief Surgeon Higgins of the Police Department and Inspector Schmittberger's own physician ordered him to take a long rest. During his absence Inspector Dillon of Brooklyn will be the acting Chief Inspector.

Maxim Gorky

has written the second volume of his autobiography. Critics all over the world have hailed the great Russian's story of his own life as his supreme achievement. It is not only a marvelous picture of a genius in process of development; it is also a character sketch of the perplexing, potentially powerful, fascinating Russian nation itself. The new volume, which tells of the boy Gorky's venturing forth to make his own way, is entitled

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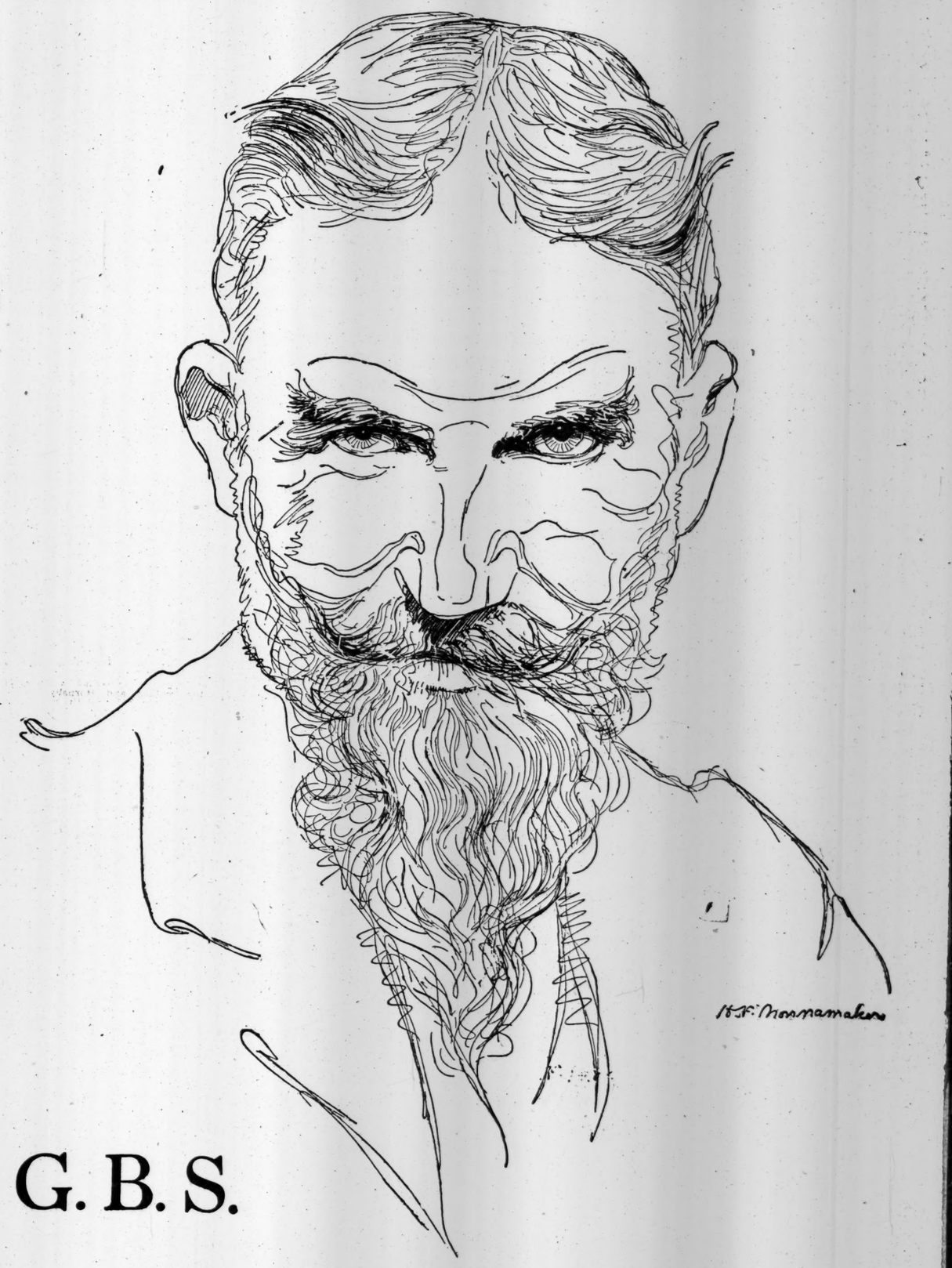

G. B. S.

George Bernard Shaw can write interestingly about anything under the sun.

But now he writes on the subject that is probably closest of all things to his heart—

IRELAND!

In a very witty and illuminating one act play, Shaw lays bare the souls of an Irish hero, an Irish mother, and a pompous British Major-General.

It has never been acted, or published elsewhere.

Read "O'FLAHERTY V. C." in the August Number of

All Newsstands **Hearst's** A MAGAZINE WITH A MISSION *Out Today*

YANKEES TOPPLE AGAIN BEFORE THE PENNANT-CHASING WHITE SOX

FOUR YANK BOXMEN FAIL TO CHECK SOX

Chicago Batsmen Make It Warmer Than the Weather for Donovan's Pitchers.

DISPUTE ENLIVENS PASTIME

Rowland's Lads Win by 9 to 5, but Argue Anyway When Decision Deprives Them of Extra Run.

The Chicago White Sox took another hop toward the American League pennant at the Polo Grounds, getting in a good afternoon's batting rehearsal and reducing matinée, in addition to beating the Yanks by a 9 to 5 score. After being on the job one day the new Yankee mascot, Snowball Walker, showed a big reversal of form and his charm didn't work. The latest voodoo chaser of the Donovan troupe said that he would stick to his task and mascot for the Yankees until they won a pennant. Some one remarked that the young darky will look like poor old Uncle Tom before that happens, if the Yanks don't improve.

At all events, the Yankee pitching staff got a good airing yesterday. Slim Caldwell, Slimmer Love, Shocker, and Mogridge all took a hand at serving up the ball for the Sox to hit. The Yanks did as much hitting as the Sox, but their slams were permitted to go to seed. Elmer Miller led the Yankee attack with four hits, while Terrible Tim Hendryx soaked out three hits, two of which were three-baggers.

The latest edition of umpires, George Moriarty, got into a jam with the Sox players in the eighth inning when he made a decision calling Eddie Collins out at the platter. On this play Shocker was sprawled across the base line as Collins came sliding home. He dropped the ball, a throw from Walters, but as he had Collins blocked he recovered the ball and tagged him. It seems that a short time ago Billy Evans had a play like this in Chicago and called the runner safe because Schalk had blocked the runner by occupying all the available space on the base line, thereby halting all traffic.

Manager Rowland and Kid Gleason, his first assistant, tried to point out to Moriarty that his decision was just opposite to the precedent established by his partner in umpirical crime, Evans. Although Moriarty has been umpiring only a short time he has already acquired a tin ear, and all the Chicago conversation went for naught. The White Sox orators insisted that it wasn't because they lost that charmed old run that they were kicking, it was the principle of the thing.

Cicotte Replaces Russell.

Rebel Russell pitched six innings for the White Sox and Eddie Cicotte, the famous trick pitcher, finished the game. Cicotte leads the American League tossers, and he has been accused of using everything under the sun to make his pitching more effective. One day Eddie is accused of using sandpaper and the next day he is charged with rubbing the ball with the left hind foot of a rabbit. The only things that Cicotte hasn't been accused of using are a dark lantern and a jimmy.

The White Sox nibbled at Caldwell for a run in the first. Nemo Leibold got a pass and Weaver sacrificed. Eddie Collins got a hit through third and sent Nemo to third. He scored on Jackson's sacrifice fly to Marsans. The Yanks tied the score as the next episode. With two men down, Marsans pickled a double to left and scored on the first of Elmer Miller's four hits.

The Sox gave Caldwell to understand that he wouldn't last very long in the third. Russell soaked a triple to left and Leibold grounded out to first. Buck Weaver then smashed a homer to the fence between center and right, sending Russell over in front of him.

Caldwell's finish came in the next inning. Felsch was safe on Peckinpaugh's error, and he scooted around to third on Gandil's hit to left. After Caldwell had fanned Swede Risberg, Lynn hit to centre and scored Felsch. Donovan then subtracted Caldwell from the game, and Love, the human bamboo fish pole, took up the twirling. He started out well and fanned Russell. Shamus Collins was rushed in to hit against the left-hander for Leibold, and he forced Lynn at second.

The Sox reached Love in the fifth, when, with one gone, Eddie Collins drew a pass and Jackson ballooned to Hendryx. Felsch's single to right sent Eddie to third, and when Chick Gandil pumped a double to right Eddie Collins scored. Felsch was romping around to third when Peckinpaugh threw Hendryx's throw from right and Felsch scored.

Yanks Get a Tally.

The Yankees got another in their portion of that session. Miller doubled to right and Walters fanned. Nunamaker, batting for Love, skied to Jackson, and Hendryx smacked a single to left, scoring Miller.

Shocker was the next Yankee pitcher to try his luck against the Sox, and he fared just the same as the others. In the eighth, Risberg got a walk and stole second unmolested, Walters not even attempting to throw the ball to catch him. Lynn and Russell went out by the sky route, and John Collins smashed a single to left, scoring Risberg. Weaver's single to third sent J. Collins to second, and Eddie Collins jammed a three-bagger to right field, sending J. Collins and Weaver home.

With Jackson at the bat, Shocker unwrapped a wild pitch which rolled to the back stop. Collins started for the plate, where Schalk had also hurried to do guard duty. Walters threw the ball to Shocker, who was sitting astride the base paths. He dropped the ball, picked it up again, and touched Collins out. This is the play which caused so much commotion.

The Yankees were again greeted by opportunities in their half of the eighth, but they failed to take advantage of them. After Marsans fouled to Gandil, Miller singled, and Walters was thrown out at first. High, batting for Shocker, walked, and Hendryx also got a pass, filling the bases. Baumann was up, and he was unanimously requested to jolt the ball into the Harlem River. All that Paddy did was to lift a high, inoffensive fly to Happy Felsch.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,lf	4	1	1	0	0
J.Collins,lf	3	1	1	6	0
Weaver,3b	4	2	3	1	3
E.Collins,2b	3	1	2	2	2
Jackson,rf	4	0	2	2	1
Felsch,cf	5	2	1	5	0
Gandil,1b	3	0	2	9	1
Risberg,ss	3	1	1	2	3
Lynn,c	4	0	1	2	2
Russell,p	3	1	1	1	1
Cicotte,p	1	0	0	1	0
Total	36	9	13	27	13

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hendryx,rf	4	0	3	2	0
Baumann,2b	5	0	1	3	3
Peckinpaugh,ss	4	2	0	2	2
Pipp,1b	4	1	1	6	0
Baker,3b	5	0	1	1	2
Marsans,cf	5	1	1	5	0
Miller,lf	4	1	4	2	0
Walters,c	4	0	2	5	2
Caldwell,p	1	0	0	0	0
Love,p	0	0	0	0	0
Shocker,p	1	0	0	1	0
Mogridge,p	0	0	0	0	0
aNunamaker	1	0	0	0	0
bHigh	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	5	13	27	8

a Batted for Love in fifth.
b Batted for Shocker in eighth.
Errors—Peckinpaugh, (2.)

Chicago	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	3	—9
New York	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	—5

Two-base hits—Marsans, Gandil, E. Collins, Three-base hits—Russell, Hendryx, (2.) Home run—Weaver. Stolen base—Risberg. Sacrifice hit—Weaver. Sacrifice fly—Jackson. Double play—Baker, Baumann and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 10; Chicago, 6. First base on error—Chicago. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 1; Love, 1; Shocker, 2; Russell, 2; Cicotte, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Caldwell, 6 hits, 3 runs in 3 1-3 innings; Love, 2 and 1 in 1 2-3; Shocker, 4 and 3 in 3; Mogridge, 1 and 0 in 1; Russell, 3 and 4 in 6; Cicotte, 4 and 1 in 3. Struck out—By Caldwell, 2; Love, 1; Shocker, 2; Mogridge, 1; Russell, 1. Time—2 hours 28 minutes. Umpires—Moriarty and Evans.

New York State League.

Binghamton, 8; Reading, 3.
Wilkes-Barre, 2; Scranton, 1.
Syracuse, 5; Elmira, 0.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 2 games; first game 1:30 P. M. New York Americans vs. Chicago. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago, 9; New York, 5.
Detroit, 11; Philadelphia, 3.
St. Louis at Boston.
(Postponed; rain.)
Cleveland, 3; Washington, 2.
(First game.)
Washington, 5; Cleveland, 2.
(Second game.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 3; Chicago, 1.
Pittsburgh, 5; Brooklyn, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Boston, 3.
(Eleven innings.)
Cincinnati, 6; Philadelphia, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	61	33	.649
Boston	55	35	.611
Cleveland	51	45	.531
Detroit	48	45	.516
New York	45	45	.500
Washington	38	54	.413
Philadelphia	34	53	.391
St. Louis	36	58	.383

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	54	28	.659
Cincinnati	54	43	.557
St. Louis	50	40	.556
Philadelphia	42	39	.519
Chicago	45	47	.489
Brooklyn	40	46	.465
Boston	36	49	.424
Pittsburgh	30	59	.337

Where They Play Today.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:30.)
Detroit at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

SENATORS SHARE SPOILS.

Drop First Game to Indians, 3 to 2, but Win Second by 5 to 2.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Cleveland and Washington broke even in a double-header today, the visitors winning the first, 3 to 2, and the locals taking the second, 5 to 2.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	5	1	1	2	0
Chapman,ss	4	0	0	1	2
Speaker,cf	4	1	2	4	0
Roth,rf	4	0	2	5	1
Harris,1b	3	0	1	11	1
W'gans,2b	2	1	1	0	2
aSmith	1	0	0	0	0
Turner,2b	0	0	0	1	0
Evans,3b	2	0	0	1	4
Billings,c	4	0	1	2	0
Boehling,p	2	0	1	0	0
Lambeth,p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	31	3	9	27	10

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	3	1	3	10	3
Foster,2b	4	0	0	0	4
C. Milan,cf	3	0	3	1	0
Rice,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Shanks,ss	4	0	0	1	1
H. Milan,lf	2	0	0	2	0
Menosky,lf	2	0	0	2	0
Leonard,3b	4	1	1	0	4
Henry,c	4	0	0	4	1
Gallia,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	33	2	7	27	14

a Batted for Wambsgans in eighth.

Cleveland	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Washington	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Judge, (2,) Wambsgans, Harris, Billings. Stolen bases—C. Milan, (2,) Roth, Judge. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Evans, Lambeth. Double play—Roth and Harris. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Washington, 6. Bases on balls—Off Gallia, 4; Boehling, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Boehling, 4 hits and 2 runs in 5 innings; Lambeth, 3 and 0 in 4; Gallia, 9 and 3 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Boehling, (C. Milan.) Struck out—By Boehling, 1; Lambeth, 1; Gallia, 2. Balk—Boehling. Passed ball—Henry. Time—2 hours 12 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	4	1	1	14	1
Foster,2b	3	1	1	0	7
C.Milan,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Rice,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Shanks,ss	3	2	1	1	5
Leonard,3b	3	0	0	0	0
Menosky,lf	1	1	1	1	0
aGharrity	0	0	0	0	0
H.Milan,lf	2	0	0	1	0
Ainsmith,c	3	0	1	3	0
Shaw,p	4	0	0	0	1
Total	29	5	8	27	14

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Chapman,ss	4	0	0	4	2
Speaker,cf	3	1	1	3	1
Roth,rf	4	1	2	0	0
Harris,1b	3	0	1	9	1
Wambs'p,2b	4	0	2	2	4
Evans,3b	4	0	1	1	1
Deberry,c	4	0	0	3	3
Morton,p	1	0	0	0	1
Coumbe,p	1	0	0	0	2
bSmith	1	0	0	0	0
Gould,p	0	0	0	0	0
cGuisto	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	7	24	15

a Batted for Menosky in fourth.
b Batted for Coumbe in eighth.
c Batted for Gould in ninth.
Errors—Shanks, Chapman, Roth, Wambsganss.

Washington	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	—5
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Menosky, Shanks. Three-base hit—Graney. Stolen bases—Speaker, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Milan. Sacrifice fly—Gharrity. Double plays—Shaw, Shanks, and Judge; Judge, Shanks, and Judge; Wambsganss and Harris. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Washington, 5. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Washington, 2. Bases on balls—Off Morton, 2; Shaw, 3; Coumbe, 2; Gould, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Shaw, 7 hits, 2 runs in 6 innings; Morton, 4 and 3 in 3 1-3; Coumbe, 3 and 0 in 3 2-3; Gould, 1 and 1 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Coumbe, (Shanks.) Struck out—By Shaw, 2; Coumbe, 1. Time—2 hours 6 minutes. Umpires—Connolly and Hildebrand.

TIGERS DOWN MACKMEN.

Cobb Negotiates Trap Ball Trick as Part of 11 to 3 Victory.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Detroit hit the deliveries of Johnson and Anderson hard and easily won today's game from Philadelphia, 11 to 3. Cobb, who made a double and a single and was robbed of a triple by Jamieson in five times at bat, pulled the trap ball trick in the third inning.

With one out, Bodie on second and Bates on first, Cobb trapped McInnis's fly to short centre field and threw to Young, forcing out Bates. Young then threw to Vitt and Bodie was doubled up at third.

The score:

DETROIT, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	4	2	2	2	2
Vitt,3b	4	2	3	1	1
Cobb,cf	5	2	3	2	0
Veach,lf	3	1	2	6	0
Heilman,1b	5	0	0	7	1
Harper,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Young,2b	2	0	1	3	2
Stanage,c	4	1	0	3	0
Ehmke,p	3	2	1	0	2
Total	34	11	12	27	10

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jamieson,rf	5	0	0	4	0
Strunk,cf	3	1	1	1	0
Walsh,lf	4	1	2	1	0
Bates,3b	4	1	1	4	2
McInnis,1b	4	0	2	11	1
Grover,2b	4	0	0	1	5
Johnson,p	1	0	0	0	3
Anderson,p	1	0	1	0	1
Dugan,ss	4	0	0	3	2
Wyckoff,c	3	0	0	5	1
aWitt	1	0	0	0	0
cGriffin	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	8	27	15

a Batted for Johnson in fourth.
b Batted for Anderson in ninth.
c Batted for Strunk in ninth.
Errors—Bodie, McInnis, Grover, Anderson.

Detroit	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	4—11
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Cobb, McInnis. Three-base hit—Bodie. Home run—Veach. Stolen base—Vitt. Sacrifice hits—Harper, Young, Witt, Schang. Sacrifice fly—Veach. Double plays—Cobb, Young and Vitt; Grover, Dugan and McInnis; Grover and McInnis. Left on bases—Detroit, 4; Philadelphia, 9. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ehmke, 3; Johnson, 1; Anderson, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Ehmke, 8 hits, 3 runs in 9 innings; Johnson, 3 and 6 in 4; Anderson, 4 and 2 in 5. Struck out—By Ehmke, 3; Johnson, 1. Time—1 hour 34 minutes. Umpires—Owen, McCormick, and Nallin.

American Association.

Minneapolis, 7; Louisville, 5.
Milwaukee, 4; Indianapolis, 2.
Toledo, 6; Kansas City, 0.
St. Paul, 1; Columbus, 0.

Eastern League.

Springfield, 9; Hartford, 5.
Springfield, 4; Hartford, 1.
New London, 4; Worcester, 1.

Fall Enlists in Navy.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Edwin H. Fall of Oberlin (Ohio) College, holder of the Western conference record of 4:15 4-5 for the mile run, enlisted in the navy here today.

SALLEE EXERCISES CHARM OVER CUBS.

Demaree's Jinx Fails to Daunt Giants, Who Tuck Game Away at 3 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Slim Sallee held the Cubs to four hits this afternoon, and the Giants took the second game of the series, 3 to 1. Sallee made a lot of difference in the New York showing. The Giants hit and fielded like a title combination, completely dazzling the home club by their superior work.

Al Demaree's jinx, which usually works overtime against the Giants since he was dropped by McGraw, took a day off, and the leaders scored all their runs by pommeling the ball when it did the most good. Al was touched for eleven clean-cut hits, three in the first and three in the seventh accounting for the three visiting tallies. He was accorded fine support in the other sessions, otherwise the count would have been one-sided.

In direct contrast to the Gotham stick work was the home-hitting exhibition. Old Slim Sallee let the Bruins down with four safeties, half of these coming in the ninth to save the Mitchells from a shutout. Even this tally was more or less of a horseshoe affair, for the wind carried Wolter's Texas leaguer out of George Burns's reach for a double. This was followed by a healthy single by Larry Doyle.

As a side attraction to the ball game the Forty-eighth Canadian Highlanders, together with their bagpipe band, in Chicago on recruiting duty, gave an exhibition drill to the tune of their own music prior to the game. They occupied boxes during the contest.

Sallee's control was almost perfect. He passed only one Northsider, so he was in few holes. An error by Zim gave the Mitchells their best chance in the early innings. They lacked the punch in this pinch, for two batters couldn't get a runner home from third.

The Giants gave Sallee a one-run margin in the first and he had to nurse this along for the next five innings, for they didn't get at Demaree again until the seventh. Herzog began the first assault on Al, busting a single past third after Burns had skied out. Kauff skied also, but Zim poked a single through short on the hit and run, Herzog going to third. Fletcher followed with a single, counting the Captain.

Few innings passed in which the Giants did not get a runner or two on base, but Demaree, aided by fast support, succeeded in holding them off until the seventh. The Giants wasted two bingles in the third, and one each in the fifth and sixth, but the next inning brought the decisive markers.

Gibson got a single, and when Merkle ran in for Sallee's bunt Slim popped the ball over his head for a safe hit. Doyle backed up the play, but fumbled long enough to let the catcher reach third. Jack Murray was put on to run for Gibson, and Red stuck to third while Burns was forcing Sallee on a bounder to Doyle. Herzog's single scored Red, Burns going to third and then coming home on Kauff's fly to centre.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	5	1	2	2	0
Herzog,2b	5	1	2	2	2
Kauff,cf	3	0	1	3	0
Zim'man,3b	4	0	1	0	3
Fletcher,ss	3	0	2	0	3
Rob'son,rf	4	0	2	5	0
Holke,1b	4	0	0	10	0
Gibson,c	3	0	1	5	1
aMurray	0	1	0	0	0
Rariden,c	1	0	0	0	0
Sallee,c	4	0	2	0	3
Total	35	3	11	27	12

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wolter,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Mann,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Doyle,2b	4	0	1	7	2
Merkle,1b	4	0	1	9	1
Williams,cf	2	0	1	2	0
Zeider,3b	3	0	0	0	1
Wortman,ss	2	0	0	2	6
Dilhoefer,c	3	0	0	1	2
Demaree,p	2	0	0	0	2
bElliott	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	4	27	14

a Ran for Gibson in seventh.
b Batted for Demaree in ninth.
Errors—Zimmerman, Doyle, (2.)

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Robertson, Wolter. Stolen bases—Robertson. Sacrifice hit—Williams. Sacrifice fly—Kauff. Double plays—Sallee, Herzog, and Holke; Wortman, Doyle, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 8; Chicago, 3. First base on error—New York, 1. Base on balls—Off Demaree, 2; Sallee, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Demaree, 11 hits, 3 runs, in nine innings; Sallee, 4 and 1 in 0. Struck out—By Demaree, 1; Sallee, 2. Time—2 hours 3 minutes. Umpires—Harrison, O'Day and Bransfield.

REDS START WITH A RUSH.

Gather Five Runs First Inning, Beating Phillies by 6 to 4.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—The locals had much the better of two batting bees in the first inning of today's game, and accumulated enough runs to win within that round. The final score was 6 to 4.

Mayer was knocked out of the box when five of the first six men to face him in the initial inning hit safely. Bender, who relieved him, did much better, but his team-mates were unable to connect with Toney frequently enough to win.

The score:

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	2	2	1	1	1
Kopf,ss	4	2	2	2	5
Roush,cf	3	0	1	5	0
Chase,1b	3	1	1	7	0
Griffith,rf	4	1	2	3	0
Neale,lf	4	1	1	4	0
McK'nie,2b	2	0	0	3	1
Wingo,c	3	0	1	8	0
Toney,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	28	6	9	27	8

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	4	1	0	2	1
Bancroft,ss	3	1	0	2	2
Stock,3b	4	1	1	7	2
Cravath,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Luderus,1b	3	0	1	7	0
Whitted,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Byers,2b	3	0	0	0	1
Niehoff,2b	1	0	0	1	2
Burns,c	3	0	1	2	4
aSchulte	1	1	0	0	0
Mayer,p	0	0	0	0	0
Bender,p	3	0	0	0	1
bDugey	1	0	1	0	0
Total	33	4	6	24	12

a Batted for Burns in ninth.
b Batted for Bender in ninth.
Errors — McKechnie, Wingo, Whitted, Mayer.

Cincinnati	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—6
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—4

Two-base hits—Cravath, Dugey. Three-base hit—Chase. Sacrifice hits—Roush, Chase. Sacrifice fly—Cravath. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Cincinnati, 3. First base on error—Cincinnati. Bases on balls—Off Bender, 2; Toney, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Mayer, 5 hits, 5 runs, in 1-3 inning; Bender, 4 and 3 in 7 2-3; Toney, 6 and 3 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Bender, (McKechnie); Struck out—By Bender, 2; Toney, 2. Wild pitch—Bender. Time—1 hour 41 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Hart.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT TORONTO.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	4	2	0	1	0	—7	11	0
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	2	1

AT BUFFALO.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	—5	9	1
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2	8	2

AT MONTREAL.

									R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	—8	8	3
Richmond	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	—6	8	2

AT ROCHESTER.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3	6	1
Rochester	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1	7	5

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Newark	57	34	.626
Providence	55	38	.591
Toronto	52	41	.559
Baltimore	51	41	.554
Rochester	45	48	.484
Buffalo	40	56	.417
Richmond	36	55	.396
Montreal	34	57	.374

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
Baltimore at Newark.
Richmond at Providence.
Rochester at Montreal.
Buffalo at Toronto.

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Mobile, 5; Nashville, 2.
Atlanta, 4; Memphis, 3.
Little Rock, 2; Birmingham, 0.
New Orleans, 4; Chattanooga, 3.

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PIRATES HUMBLE DODGERS.

Odd Play in Game Which They Win, 5 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 27.—Jack Coombs, who was sent in to pitch against Wilbur Cooper in today's game between the Dodgers and the Pirates, found the local twirler at his best, and consequently the Dodgers had to be content with the short end of a 5 to 1 score. Cooper never worked smoother than he did today. He had fine control and seemed to be able to guess the weak points of the opposing batsmen in a manner that left no doubt as to the final outcome. He refused to issue any passes and only three Brooklyn men saw first base.

Daubert tripled in the first, and scored on a long fly to Bigbee by Hy Myers. The other two who reached the initial sack, Mack Wheat and George Cutshaw, both died stealing second. That explains why the box score says "1 left on base—Brooklyn, 0."

The game was marked by a peculiar play in the second inning, which made Byron the centre of a shouting group of players, until he waved them all aside and made his decision in favor of the visitors. Ward, first up in this inning, was hit by Coombs and ambled to first. He went to second on a sacrifice by Debus. Pitler was passed, and Fischer flied to Myers, Ward being held at second. Cooper hit sharply to right field and Stengel made a perfect pickup and throw to the plate, the ball beating Ward by several feet.

Wheat had the runner blocked off at the plate, but he dropped the ball and it rolled away several feet. Ward went on to the bench and Pitler raced across the plate while Wheat was trying to tell the umpire that Ward had knocked the ball out of his hands. Byron said nothing, but it suddenly dawned on Ward that he had not touched the plate. He ran in from the bench, but Wheat tagged him out and the umpire waved him out. Then the Pirates wanted Pitler's run scored, and for a while it seemed as if Byron was going to allow this. He finally decided that Pitler could not score behind a man who was finally tagged out, especially when this made the third out, and the rumpus died down.

The Buccaneers tied the score in the first inning on singles by Bigbee and Carey and Wagner's sacrifice fly. In the sixth inning the defense of the visiting pitcher crumbled before the onslaught of the Buccaneers, and the game was lost for good right there.

The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee,lf	3	1	2	2	0
King,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Carey,cf	3	1	2	1	0
Wagner,1b	3	0	1	12	0
Ward,ss	3	1	1	0	4
Debus,ss	2	1	1	3	2
Pitler,2b	3	0	1	2	1
Fischer,c	4	0	1	7	2
Cooper,p	3	1	2	1	0
Total	28	5	11	27	13

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,ss	4	0	0	4	1
Daubert,1b	3	1	1	4	2
Myers,cf	3	0	0	5	0
Stengel,rf	3	0	0	3	1
Johnston,lf	3	0	0	2	1
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	1	1	1
O'Rourke,3b	3	0	0	1	3
M.Wheat,c	2	0	0	1	2
Coombs,p	2	0	0	1	2
aHickman	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	1	3	24	11

a Batted for Coombs in ninth.

Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	—5
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Three-base hits—Daubert, Pitler. Stolen base—Carey, Fischer. Sacrifice hits—Bigbee, Debus. Sacrifice flies—Myers, Wagner. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coombs, 5; Cooper, 3. Earned runs—Off Coombs, 5; Cooper, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Coombs, (Ward.) Struck out—By Coombs, 1; Cooper, 7. Time—1 hour 32 Minutes. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

CARDS WIN IN ELEVENTH.

Beat Braves in Second Extra Inning by Score of 4 to 3.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—St. Louis beat Boston in eleven innings today, 4 to 3. In the eleventh Cruise doubled, took third on a single by Paulette, and scored on Baird's sacrifice fly. Tyler, batting for Nehf, tied the score after two were out in the ninth with a single which scored C. Smith.

St. Louis got two runs in the fourth. Miller walked and Hornsby was hit by a pitched ball. Both runners advanced on Cruise's sacrifice hit and scored when Paulette singled. In the sixth Miller singled. Hornsby sacrificed and Cruise singled, scoring Miller.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Long,rf	2	0

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1917.

MR. BORAH'S SPEECH.

Much or most of the German-language press, and the small but malignant pro-German part of the English press in the United States, continually misrepresent, directly or by innuendo, the objects of this war. We are fighting, they say in effect, not our own battle but that of the Allies, and especially of Great Britain. The truth is not to be expected in those quarters. But there are Americans still unwakened to the fact that America is fighting for herself. The dominance of Germany means attack upon American territories, upon American trade, upon the Monroe Doctrine, the diminution not only of American rights but of American power to defend them. All over the world the grasping economic and political aims of Germany are the subsidiaries of her military strength. You must be dominated by her or she will destroy you if she can.

The main purpose of Senator BORAH'S speech in the Senate Thursday was to impress upon his countrymen that this is primarily an American war. We are fighting to make our own democracy safe, not merely that of the rest of the world. This is for us a war of self-preservation. We fight in France that the war may not be brought to our own shores, as it inevitably would have been had we refused to take part in it, and had waited foolishly till the German combination of States and forces bent on the economic and military overlordship of the world had to be met by our unaided and unprepared strength.

Mr. BORAH'S insistence upon the momentous present danger and duty of the country, his eagerness to make everybody understand that "the security and dignity and safety of our own democracy" are at stake, were sound and admirable, and his rebuke to the Senate for delay over "idle and unnecessary things" was but too well deserved. It is the more regrettable that a speech of so much patriotic fervor should be marred by some opinions that unconsciously aid Germany's purpose and not America's. Mr. BORAH does not "want peace on any basis." Why, then, is he "not so sure but that the time has come when the American people should have presented to them, definitely and specifically, the terms and conditions upon which we are fighting the war and the terms and conditions upon which we would cease to fight it"? For the men who have enlisted and the men who are drafted, for Americans who do not want a German peace, Mr. WILSON'S statement of our aims is enough. It is the friends of Germany, it is patriots like the engineers of the so-called People's Council, who are clamoring for a restatement of our war aims. In every allied country the same propaganda is going on. Its object is to sow dissension among and divide the foes of Germany. Let us not wrangle and thereby weaken our cause.

Mr. BORAH'S regret that the United States did not approve the Russian program of "no annexations, no indemnities," so cynically turned by Germany and Austria-Hungary into "no annexations, no indemnities from Russia," is equally surprising. The United States could not afford to be duped by a mockery, a German formula, born of the Internationale revived for German purposes. The troubles in Russia would not have been prevented by American acceptance of the formula. The fanatics and the traitors there must be repressed. Order, discipline, patriotism, not insistence upon a phrase, can save Russia. Dr. MICHAELIS'S speech should have convinced Mr. BORAH that Germany, as yet, wants no peace that does not substantially secure her plans of predominance.

"The Government and diplomacy," says Mr. BORAH, "may be interested in Constantinople or the Bagdad Railroad," but the people must have "an American issue." Well, Constantinople and the Bagdad Railroad are an American issue. If Germany with Austria-Hungary and her Balkan allies as her partners and vassals is to create and retain "Middle Europe," if from the Baltic to the Persian Gulf there is a solid German block of economic, industrial, agricultural, military resources and powers, if the Adriatic, the Aegean, and the East Mediterranean are to be German seas, where does the American democracy find its security or its outlets? In the East? The Bagdad Railroad is "a pistol pointed at" India. In the West? The economic and political penetration of South America is in the German plan. Already Germany is preparing for the commercial conquest of Mexico, where her opportunities of making trouble for us will be numerous. Her disposition we know. We know, too, that by "freedom of the seas" Germany means German mastery of the seas.

In the effort at simplification, Mr. BORAH restricts and diminishes the American issues and interests in the war. They may all be summarized as self-preservation.

GETTING OUR FIGHTERS READY.

Nearly four months were required for New York to provide its full quota for the regular army, but the work has been done at last and the quota has been exceeded. New York, in the meanwhile, has been doing its full share in other directions. Its quota of recruits for the Marine Corps and the navy has been completed. Many of its best young men have been enrolled in the Naval Reserve. Thousands of young New Yorkers have undergone intensive training at Plattsburg. The prospect is now that comparatively few of the first contingent of the selective draft will be needed to fill the ranks of the regular army and National Guard, perhaps 10,000 for the former branch. Recruiting for the guard has lately been brisk in most of the States.

The chance for early war service has stimulated the military spirit. Many of the National Guardsmen and a still larger number of the regular army will be on the battle front within a few months. The recruits in these branches will have the advantage of association with well-trained men. They will learn quickly the rudiments, at least, of soldiering. The drafted men, on the other hand, must look forward to a long period of training in the home camps. If they are to have ten months of preparation, as the report is, they should be the finest body of young soldiers in the world.

SHOULD WE DRAFT ALIENS?

Secretary BAKER maintains a noncommittal attitude toward the proposal, embodied by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN in a bill just approved by the Senate Military Committee, to apply the selective draft to aliens. The Secretary would probably be justified at this time in opposing the bill. All aliens except enemy aliens are freely admitted to our army as volunteers. There are many unnaturalized men in the army. But the drafting of aliens, in spite of the approval of foreign Governments, might lead to serious complications. It might in future years greatly change the status of American citizens residing abroad.

There are no indications that we lack citizens enough between the ages of 21 and 31 years to supply the two contingents of somewhat over a million men. The proposal to draft aliens, therefore, should be very seriously discussed from every point of view. Although it is a war measure, it is not one demanding speedy action—quite the contrary.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The best that can be said in apology for the River and Harbor bill is that by current comparison its total seems small. What is $27,000,000 these days? Besides, there are some of its proposals which ought to be executed, and some which perhaps ought never to have been begun, but which it is necessary to finish. Perhaps half of the bill is excusable. It's hardly worth talking about in itself, but is infinitely worth while as an awful example of what not to do and how not to do it. Vocabularies long ago were exhausted in exposing the vices of our way with river and harbor improvements, but the House goes on in the old way and the Senate agrees.

The President can hardly be expected to veto the bill in times like these, for there are some proposals in it useful for war purposes, and unobtainable otherwise. It is unthinkable that the bill should be totally bad. The good parts are necessary to carry the bad ones. That's the defect of the method, and the method is all that is worth discussing. The last hope seems to lie in the repudiation of the "pork" by those for whom it was procured. Yet sometimes these favors are thrust upon amazed recipients. For example, there is Ripon, Wis. Money was voted to it which it did not ask for, and it is unable to have it spent as it wishes. Last year $75,000 for a Post Office was its share. There's no reason why it should not have it, as such matters go. Its 4,000 population is four times the population of other towns which got equal or larger sums in the same distribution of largess. But, instead of thanking those who had procured the gratuity, the Common Council, the Commercial Club, and 456 individual citizens telegraphed to Senator HUSTING the singular request that the cash should be used for preparedness and defense. That was particularly magnanimous of Ripon, for it is a thousand miles from Sandy Hook, and not in the least danger from the enemy. Apparently the money still lies to the credit of Ripon, for the last public intelligence was the arrival at Washington of the following amazing telegram:

> Ripon's 3,800 residents and their rural neighbors answered Uncle Sam's Liberty Loan call by subscribing $260,700 in 839 subscriptions. Our Company D, Second Wisconsin Infantry, 177 strong, await their call, and we again ask that our Federal Building appropriation of $75,000 be used for our country's defense.

The Treasury response to Mayor THAYER was that Ripon must hold its own. Nobody but Congress can take away what Congress has given. Probably even Ripon would rather have a $75,000 Post Office than not have the money used at all. But still the wonder grows how these Public Building and River and Harbor bills are built. Who asks for the funds which are not needed or wanted, which are not used when given? It is hardly possible that Ripon is alone in having public money thrust upon it, although it is alone in the public spirit it has shown in the matter.

ENGLAND AND THE NEUTRALS.

It is asserted in the leading commercial journal of Germany that the Scandinavian countries and Holland have decided to withhold shipments of foodstuffs to England if our Government prevents the exportation of wheat and fodder grain to them. It is surmised that in this way Germany suggests what she would like to see them doing. The character and extent of the trade which would be affected are shown by export rules which Holland's Government made and which are enforced by an Agricultural Export Bureau.

In the distribution for the last year or two of what the Dutch Minister of Agriculture calls Holland's "superabundance" of foodstuffs, Germany's shares have been as follows: Beef and pork, one-half; vegetables, three-quarters; butter, three-quarters; eggs, three-quarters; cheese, two-thirds. England has received a part of the remainder. All this has been made known by official authority. And much of the fodder grain which has enabled Holland to give Germany this food was imported from the United States. Now, it is said, if American fodder is withheld, England will no longer get her small share, and all will go to Germany. The history of recent riots at Amsterdam proves that the food is needed at home.

The long and carefully prepared statement, accompanied by convincing arguments, which the British Government sent to Washington some days ago indicates that England will not complain if she loses small quantities of Dutch and Scandinavian foodstuffs on account of an American embargo designed to keep our grain and the food products of it out of Germany. That statement showed that Germany had been receiving from the neutrals supplies enough to feed her army on the west front. It sharply denounced this trade and called for export control here that would "eliminate these foodstuffs from German diets." If the neutrals attempt to punish England for action here which the British Government promotes and approves, England will not suffer, and they will deserve condemnation throughout the world. We shall have food enough to supply the wants of England, and it will be carried to her ports.

SENATOR SMITH'S GOOD SERVICE.

In truth and justice Senator HOKE SMITH must be exempted from the condemnation passed upon the two Georgia Senators by The Atlanta Constitution, a criticism reprinted in THE TIMES and which misled THE TIMES into joining the name of Senator SMITH with that of Senator HARDWICK in unfavorable comment. Whatever Senator HARDWICK may have done, and some of his remarks have been of a nature to make patriots blush, Senator SMITH has given earnest and effective support to the measures by which Congress must confer upon the Executive the authority, power, and means to carry on the war. Individual items in some of the bills Senator SMITH has opposed, such as the foolish censorship amendment to the Espionage bill and the provisions which imported irrelevant and objectionable matter into the Food bill; but this was loyal and wholesome service springing from a desire to put the country as promptly as possible in a position to confront the enemy.

Senator SMITH has effectively replied to the Georgia Historical Society, which criticised him; he has also justified himself against attacks from other Georgia sources. Prior to our entering the war, his course in the Senate was much open to criticism, but since we have been at war he has shown himself to be a thoroughly good American. In his speech to the Senate protesting against obstruction to the Food Control bill by the insertion of provisions not germane to its purpose, Senator SMITH said that the energy and force of every American should support the nation and that we should put "our hearts, our heads, and our bodies into this struggle until, by God's help, we may crush our enemy or drive our enemy to a place where we can obtain an honorable and lasting peace." Those are good American sentiments which we commend to the attention of Senator SMITH'S colleague.

A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK.

As the Senate has now agreed to vote upon a prohibition amendment to the Constitution Aug. 1, it is to be hoped that prohibitionist meddling with the Food Control bill will be restrained. They are to have their opportunity to make the whole country dry, if the country is willing. Let them, therefore, cease their efforts to deprive the nation of large revenues in wartime. Restriction of the use of foodstuffs in distillation of alcoholic liquors is absolutely necessary. But, so far as possible, all the provisions of the Food bill relating to liquor should be left to the discretion of the Executive. The conferees have the ways cleared for action. Common sense has prevailed among the Republicans of the House in regard to the Senate's proposed war board. Mr. MILLER of Minnesota spoke bluntly when he advised his fellow-members that they could obtain no party advantage by delaying approval of an essential war measure. The Prohibitionists can gain no advantage by striving further to convert a law for the conservation of food supplies into a measure to promote their hobby. The odium that attaches to those Senators who have united to delay action on this bill will last as long as the war lasts. Their position in the eyes of the country is unenviable. They have impaired their own usefulness.

With a reasonable readjustment of the controversy over liquor in sight, and the unnecessary rider, providing for a joint commission to meddle in the management of the war, practically doomed, the conference should be quickly terminated. If the Senate conferees will listen to reason, the food administration will be given to a single responsible administrator, and there ought not to be much difficulty in getting rid of the provision fixing $2 as a minimum price to the farmer for his wheat.

MRS. MOONEY'S ACQUITTAL.

We should have heard much of the prejudice against labor if Mrs. MOONEY had been convicted in San Francisco, and we are entitled to emphasize the fairness of the court procedure in the case. It is a curious incident that her husband was convicted on the same charge. The prosecuting attorney suggests that the difference is due more to sex than to facts. Juries will not convict women, he said. It is a mere detail that the "labor jury" agreed in minutes where the people's jury took days and would have disagreed if the time had not been lengthened beyond custom. It is a mere suggestion that the labor jury's mind was made up before the trial and that the people's jury was more judicial in its action. However that may be, labor cannot claim that injustice was done by either Judge or jury. Judge SEAWELL'S charge was that

> Organized labor is not on trial here, nor is the right of labor to organize in issue, but members of labor organizations owe the same allegiance to law and are liable to the same punishment for its violation as persons who are not members of such organizations.

The verdict is that the defendant was not guilty as an individual. But there certainly was an explosion which killed ten persons and wounded fifty. Even San Francisco does not clearly understand how this came to be thought a labor case. It is more mysterious how the case caused a demonstration before the American Embassy in Petrograd, led by the notorious LENINE. In a sense, our Government and society may be said to have been on trial before the world, put there by labor's indictment of its alleged persecutors. That charge is weakened at least by Mrs. MOONEY'S acquittal. But what of her husband's conviction? In what possible sense could the explosion of a bomb amid preparedness paraders be associated with the cause of labor? There appears no better explanation than that the promoters of the preparedness parade were also associated with opposition to some of the acts attributed to labor, and that the atrocious murders were merely an incident of the passions which ran high on both sides.

There was no reason why labor should not have repudiated MOONEY, and left him to his fate before the jury of his peers, if in fact labor disapproved of the explosion of dynamite among innocent persons, not even paraders, merely present on a patriotic occasion. But, as in so many other cases, labor hastened to associate itself with a crime unworthy of it. It may be that there is little or nothing to choose between the methods by which union labor in San Francisco fights and is fought by citizens following the Chamber of Commerce. But why could not, or cannot, labor dissociate itself from MOONEY, as friends of law and order dissociate themselves from the Chamber of Commerce, if in fact it "framed" MOONEY, "got" him regardless of his guilt, merely because he was a union leader? Neither unions nor Chambers of Commerce should subvert justice, or be sustained in such conduct, whatever the excuse.

If indeed the Chamber of Commerce convicted MOONEY by perjury, its crime is grievous, and no defense is possible. If indeed MOONEY is guilty, there can be no excuse for the unionists' defense of him. The Chamber of Commerce in such action would not represent our social justice. The unions in such action should not represent the cause of labor. If the lawyers on either side have deliberately befogged the merits of the case, so that the world can hardly know what to think, they have degraded their profession. There is a long history of corruption and disorder behind the Mooney case, and it can hardly be said to be ended until the truth is settled beyond dispute. At present the case is open to any opinion, with abhorrant acts certainly existent and charged with impartiality against both parties.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Problem Already Well Solved.

A long letter received from one ROGER N. BALDWIN, who as Director conducts a Civil Liberties Bureau for the American Union Against Militarism, illustrates the serpent's wisdom as well as the dove's innocence by announcing that he is endeavoring to get from a limited number of persons "the best thought of the country on a problem of great significance." The compliment is adroit. It does not prevent a recipient of the letter from observing, however, that what Mr. BALDWIN really wants is to get help, not in settling "a problem of great significance," but in unsettling one that has already been settled in a way highly unsatisfactory to him and his fellow pacifists, it being the problem of the "conscientious objector."

Anybody still interested in that problem has only to read the law as recently formulated for the regulation of military service to learn just who they are who can escape it, and why. That this law does not recognize the existence of conscientious objectors at all, unless they were members, before the war began, of established religious organizations opposed to war as such and for any cause, may be, and indeed is, strongly disapproved by others who have had or have suddenly acquired a disinclination for taking part in that truly dangerous form of activity. Their right to disapprove is indubitable, but, unless they can prevail upon Congress to change the law, there is nothing for them to do except to make what seems to them the preferable choice between entering the army and doing their duty, if drafted, or of going to jail for carefully and definitely specified terms.

The problem, therefore, is one no longer. It has been solved to the apparent satisfaction of everybody except the unattached pacifists, the pro-Germans, and the—well, call them the abnormally timid, and let it go at that. How the law or its agents could discriminate between objectors who are conscientious and those who are merely scared, is not revealed by Mr. BALDWIN or any of his kind. To do so would require a searching of hearts and minds of which neither civilian nor military officials are capable, and they would have equal difficulty in separating objectors to war, qua war, and objectors to the participation of the United States, to the disadvantage of Germany, in this particular war. They are all quite conscientious, at least in the sense of being sincere.

They Still Can Use Their Eyes.

Were it not for the fact that to prevent German spies and sympathizers from seeing about all that goes on in New York Harbor would require the exercise of a severity from which American sensibilities would recoil, one would be tempted to scold the Federal authorities for delaying till now the exclusion of alien enemies from the excursion boats plying in this vicinity. As it is, the temptation is to say that this regulation might just as well have been deferred a lot longer or even forever. Its enforcement is practically impossible, and the exceptions under it are so numerous and of such a kind that even if it were enforced it would be useless.

While the friends of Germany are allowed to use the ferryboats they have no particular reason to regret their banishment from the excursion steamers, for about as much can be seen from one sort of craft as from the other, and at considerably less expense of time and money. Women, too, have as good eyes as men, and some of them can tell a troopship from a brick barge, or a destroyer from a catboat. Yet women of all and any proclivities are seemingly still permitted to take the river air and view the river scenery as much as they please.

The time may come when the American public will be sufficiently impressed by the gravity of the dangers confronting it to demand precautionary measures as rigorous as those long since taken in England and France. At present, most of us have only a half-hearted belief in the spy danger and still less in the theory that such secrets as the arrival and departure of vessels from this port can be kept from resident Germans as long as the latter are permitted to remain outside of internment camps and be in constant communication with the other inhabitants.

Of course the present situation is full of inconsistencies and absurdities, but we want to do something and we do not want to do enough. While that is the case, the inconsistencies and absurdities will remain for the irritation of the serious minded and the amusement of the cynical.

Relation of Cost and Price.

"Profiteering"—the ruthless exploitation for gain of war necessities and conditions—is treated as a crime in all parts of Europe these days, and the several Governments there are doing what they can to prevent or punish it. The precautionary measure most commonly taken is the fixing of maximum prices to be charged for commodities in general use. That is a plan, however, of dubious efficiency, avowedly to be followed only in really desperate times, and its economic unsoundness invariably brings penalties of various sorts, the seriousness of which is well recognized by the wiser and more thoughtful of observers.

It is true, however, that "profiteering" is next to treason in viciousness, and that a lot of it is now going on in this country is contended in many quarters and has been proved in not a few. Some of the recent advances in prices are justified by increased cost of production or excused by the vehemence of demand for quick delivery, but others are based on nothing except the poor reason that "everything is going up"—which is much the same as saying that the dealer needs the money and sees the chance to get it.

Perhaps the best service the Government investigators, Federal and State, could render to the public would be to give it clear and accurate information as to which of the current prices are legitimate and which excessive. Equipped with this knowledge, people could protect themselves fairly well by refusing to buy of the dealers who refuse to be content with moderate profits and by boycotting particular articles that nobody sells at reasonable prices. There is probably no one form of merchandise, or even of food, without which the great majority of us cannot exist comfortably enough for a period sufficiently long to teach the "profiteer" his needed lesson. It was done again and again before the war, without any official fixing of maximum prices, and it can be done again if the public is abundantly provided with the information required for intelligent action along the boycott line.

The Loss to Neutrals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I understand that Holland, Denmark, and the other neutrals can well feed themselves if they withhold supplies from Germany. They will not starve, only grow less rich.

L. J. S.

New York, July 26, 1917.

FROM SENATOR SMITH

Showing Where He Has Stood on the War Measures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial headed "The Georgia Senators," in yesterday's paper, does me a grave injustice. It was evidently based upon an editorial in The Atlanta Constitution and an article of Lucian Knight's issued in the name of the Georgia Historical Association.

You refer to The Constitution as an old friend. Certainly not an old friend of mine. It has been the centre of all political hostility to me in Georgia.

The article of Lucian Knight's I am satisfied was prepared for political reasons, inspired by the political coterie of my most hostile enemies.

I will not discuss my attitude in 1915 with reference to the shipment of cotton to the neutral ports of Northern Europe. That is a matter which antedated the war.

I have supported every measure which would strengthen our country in the war. In a speech made in the Senate on April 17, in favor of the $7,000,000,000 Bond bill, I used the following language:

> It is useless now to discuss the facts that preceded the notice from Germany of her purpose to conduct the submarine warfare against neutral vessels. Now the state of war exists, and the question is how are we to play our part in it.
>
> Every exercise of sound judgment must teach us that the best thing for us to do, and the only thing for us to do, is to mobilize as speedily as possible every resource of our country and put it actively and forcefully into the struggle at the earliest moment possible.

I voted for the Draft bill. I voted for all army appropriations, the enlargement of the army and navy, and the Aviation bill with the draft provision in it.

The only measure against which I voted was the censorship provision in the espionage laws. I believed this unnecessary at the present time, and unwise.

You are mistaken when you say that I "bedeviled" the Food Control bill. As first presented last May, it covered practically every industrial activity, and did so in a way that I thought was objectionable. I openly attacked it at that time, but have from the first advocated a real food and fuel control measure, and am sure contributed substantially to the passage of the measure.

On July 7 upon the floor of the Senate I said:

> This is a food control measure. I do not believe we ought to load it down with our prohibition views. I believe we ought to handle prohibition separately. I believe this Food Control bill should have stricken from it the outside matter.
>
> I should be glad to see stricken out of this bill all but the food and fuel regulation. Then put it through and give an opportunity for its immediate use.
>
> I did not approve the bill called the Food Control bill as it first came from the Department of Agriculture, but most of the objectionable features have been stricken out of it.
>
> The President urges prompt passage of the food control features of this bill, and declares that they are essential to the vigorous conduct of the war.
>
> Let us lay aside for the time being our pet theories. Let us refrain from adding them to this food bill. Let us withdraw all things not essential. Let us place the food supply bill in the hands of the President, to conduct the war so that it will add to our strength in the war.
>
> The energy and force of every American should support our nation. Let us concentrate our forces. Let us put our hearts, our heads, and our bodies into this struggle, so that by God's help we may crush our enemy or drive our enemy to a place where we can obtain an honorable and lasting peace.

Again, on July 19, I pointed out on the floor of the Senate the difference between foods and fuels and many other commodities sought to be placed in the bill. I urged the elimination of the others and the prompt passage of the bill applicable to foods and fuels, and used the following language:

> Let me urge Senators to yield somewhat their individual views and join an earnest effort to pass this bill in the wisest form which we may, by yielding, agree on.

If you turn to the Record, you will also see that I voted against the Joint Committee on War Expenditures.

HOKE SMITH.

Washington, July 27, 1917.

That Park Pumping Station.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some months ago, possibly a full year ago, residents who were concerned about preserving the beauty of Morningside Park were interested in the fight which you were making with some other papers to preserve the park against encroachments of the Board of Water Supply, which had built a large, hopelessly plain galvanized iron covered "un-watering pumping station," as they called it. I believe there was some compromise reported as having been effected so that the pumps were to be put under ground, but to date no move has been made to remove from the beautiful park this distressingly disfiguring building.

PAUL B. SWEET.

New York, July 23, 1917.

The American Fleet in Buenos Aires.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With great pride and satisfaction I have read the report from Buenos Aires that relates to the royal welcome that the American squadron under Admiral Caperton received in that city. There is no doubt that this happening is a demonstration of the feeling that the Argentinians have toward their sister republic in North America and that they are ready to join with her in the fight for the common cause, and no doubt this will extend the friendly relations and good-will between the two countries.

M. GOTLIEB.

New York, July 25, 1917.

A BATTLE SONG.

Awake, ye sons of freedom, all,
And gird ye for the fray!
From sea to sea Columbia's call
Is echoing today.
Arise, and with firm heart and true,
Your strongest efforts lend;
A whole world, menaced, looks to you
Its safety to defend!

Arise, and as one man uphold,
Across the land and sea,
The flag whose stars and stripes unfold
A glorious liberty!
To you the suffering nations cry
For succor and release;
Within your hands forever lie
The potencies of peace!

Awake, ye noble ones! Awake!
And where strong tyrants reign,
Such righteous bolts of vengeance break
Their strife shall be in vain!
Fierce are the forces of thy foe,
Their veins are thralled with hate;
Rise ye, and all undaunted go
Whore those, their victims, wait!

Columbia calls! "To arms! To arms!"
With valor make reply.
Let no weak thought of war's alarms
Within your bosoms lie.
Columbia's call rings through the land
That all the world may be
Delivered by your valiant hand,
"Safe for democracy!"

LURANA SHELDON.

UNITED IN WAR RELIEF.

Red Cross to Aid Organizations Not Allied with It in Work of Mercy.

Plans were made yesterday at a meeting of Judge Robert S. Lovett, of the Committee on Co-operation of the American Red Cross; C. A. Coffin, of the War Relief Clearing House for France and Her Allies, and John Moffat, of the Federal Council of Allied War Charities, for settling differences between the Red Cross and war relief organizations not allied with it.

Judge Lovett will see representatives of many of the organizations belonging to the Federal Council for Allied War Charities next week for the purpose of harmonizing their work with that of the Red Cross, while allowing the individual bodies to retain their independence. Mr. Moffat said yesterday that the Red Cross had agreed to aid in finding cargo space for supplies furnished by relief societies not affiliated with the Red Cross, but that it was understood that cash was in many cases more desirable than supplies, and that cargo space could be found only for prime necessities. Where cash is supplied, in lieu of supplies, by outside organizations to the Red Cross, it is with the stipulation that the cash will be devoted for the specific purpose named by those raising the money. As it was explained by Mr. Moffat, the Red Cross is to act as a sort of general shipping agent for the other organizations. Mr. Moffat, after his interview with Judge Lovett and Mr. Coffin, gave out a statement in which he gave the suggestion for solving the deadlock as follows:

"The Red Cross shall, if possible, complete negotiations for affiliation with organizations such as the American Fund for French Wounded, or the National Surgical Dressings Committee, whose work is mainly the production of hospital supplies. Other organizations shall remain affiliated with the Federal Council of Allied War Charities, but will not be directly affiliated with the American Red Cross.

"The Federal Council of Allied War Charities will advise these affiliated organizations that in view of the present shipping situation, it is in many cases better to contribute cash than supplies, and where possible, it will encourage the policy of contributing cash on this side with which supplies may be purchased in Europe for relief work there.

Mr. Moffat and Mr. Pratt of the Clearing House will prepare a list of the various supplies which the affiliated charities are desirous of shipping to Europe, and which, in their opinion, ought to be sent. The Red Cross will examine this list and will inform the Council of Allied Charities which articles it will be able to assist in transporting to their destination. So far as there is cargo space on the ships, the Red Cross will undertake the work of transporting these goods to Europe, and it is possible, may even undertake the work of distributing them there.

"The proposals which met with the approval of the small conference this morning must, of course, be ratified by the War Council of the American Red Cross, and by the Council of Allied War Charities."

Judge Lovett said the prospect for putting an end to difficulties in handling war charities seem very good, but he declined to comment on Mr. Moffat's version of the understanding arrived at yesterday.

TO AID SOLDIER VOTERS.

Fusion Leaders Want Printed Ballots Provided Where Possible.

With the prospect that 50,000 citizens of New York will be at the battle front or in training camps on election day, Fusion leaders have started an agitation to have the present law regarding official war ballots simplified. The present law requires citizen soldiers outside the city to write in the names of practically all candidates for whom they wish to vote. In a letter yesterday to Governor Whitman, William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Fusion Committee of Two Hundred and Fifty, wrote:

"We respectfully urge you to recommend to the forthcoming special session of the Legislature the enactment of the election law amendments introduced by the Senate Judiciary Committee at the regular session. The bill was enacted at the regular session of the Legislature, but was vetoed because of a provision which unintentionally destroyed the legal status of the Prohibition Party. We understand, of course, that in view of our veto this provision will be withdrawn.

"This bill contains two provisions which are of the utmost importance to the right conduct of the coming municipal election in New York City. Apparently over 50,000 citizens of New York City will be absent on election day serving in the military forces of the United States. It is highly desirable that these citizens should have full and fair opportunity to cast their votes in the municipal elections. The present provision for official war ballots requires such citizen soldiers to write in the names of practically all candidates for whom they wish to vote. The amendment contained in the bill referred to provides for printed ballots so far as possible, and will make the task of soldier voters very much simpler to perform.

"We are also convinced that the provision of this bill which eliminates the requirement that a watcher at the polls must be a registered voter of the county in which he watches is highly desirable. At a time when so many thousands of public-spirited young men are leaving to render military service, it will be much more difficult to get the requisite number of volunteer watchers, and the only effect of the present provision of the election law will be to still further restrict the number of citizens whose services could be legally availed of for the protection of the honesty of our election."

MacMILLAN COMING HOME.

Explorer Expected Sept. 15—Discovered Six Arctic Islands.

BOSTON, July 27.—Donald B. MacMillan, the Arctic explorer, who has been in the polar regions for the last four years, expects to return home by Sept. 15, according to a letter to P. F. Parker, of this city, manager of his personal affairs, made public today. The letter was dated at Etah on Nov. 6, 1916, and is believed to be the first direct word from MacMillan received this year, although advices have been received indirectly.

"If our relief ship does not fail us a third time," the explorer writes, "I should reach home about Sept. 15, 1917.

"Although I have had, or will have had, four years in the Arctic, yet I am not a bit tired of it, and have planned for further work.

"As you know, we failed to find Crocker Land. I am sorry for Peary, who was, without a doubt, sincere in his belief that it lay some 120 miles due northwest of Cape Thomas Hubbard; we went 151 miles to make sure and then were rewarded with nothing but a clear horizon.

"Last year I reached my objective point, King Christian Land, the Finy Land of some sixty years ago, which has never been visited, as far as I know. Returning, I headed for North Cornwall, which also has never been explored. En route six new islands were discovered, and many miles of coast line mapped. Incidentally, we picked up about fifty musk oxen and twenty polar bears. Am now planning another long trip in the spring, which, when completed, will net me about 8,000 miles of dog team work.

"We have enough food for the year, such as it is. Our supplies consist largely of beans, salt beef, dehydro vegetables, whole wheat biscuit, and pemmican. Walrus and seal meat are in cache and hare on the hills. The ducks and dovekies will be back in May, and then we shall be in the land of plenty again."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 27.—Dr. Hovey, a member of the Crocker Land Arctic expedition, arrived at Copenhagen today from Etah, Northern Greenland, which the American expedition has made its headquarters for the last four years.

He says that on July 10 a ship left America with the intention of taking the other members of the expedition back to the United States. The original plan was that Donald MacMillan and his men should return last year on the motorship George B. Cluett; but the ship was caught in the ice and had to return.

Dr. Hovey thinks that the American ship which has now been sent will not find the explorers, as the Danish vessel Danmark has probably taken them on board.

It is expected that the Danmark will return to Copenhagen this Winter. Dr. Hovey says the Arctic Winter was very mild and that the Spring was very cold.

REJECTS PROPOSAL TO ASSAIL GERMANY

President of German-American Alliance Calls Security League Plan "Quite Unwise."

DEPLORES AGITATION NOW

Thousands, He Declares, Might See in It "Unjustifiable Suspicion of Their Loyalty."

The National Security League received yesterday from Henry Weissmann, President of the German-American Alliance of New York State, a reply to its call upon German organizations to declare their condemnation of the German Government and its war aims, in which Mr. Weissmann said that such a plan was wrong. He referred to declarations of loyalty to America by the German-American Alliance and said:

"To institute an agitation now such as you advise and urge would be quite unwise. It will be regarded by thousands as an unjustifiable suspicion of their loyalty and will probably have the opposite effect to that intended by you."

Mr. Weissmann said that the spirit of the American public should be such that it would refuse to believe that the cause of America "should find any slackers or traitors in any one of the great races making up our nation."

The letter of Mr. Weissmann, made public by the National Security League, follows:

New York, July 26, 1917.

Mr. S. Stanwood Menken,
President National Security League.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 23d inst. with inclosure came duly to hand. I read both with interest and was impressed with your zeal to do real and effective service for the cause of a great united America in the present crisis. I must confess, however, that I do not share your apparent apprehensions as to the loyalty of our citizens of German stock. I know of no organization men of greater responsibility in the ranks of German-Americans who by their acts have given cause for your or your society's fears, or whose devotion to America's interests in the present conflict with Germany may be doubted. Nor can I approve of the idea of having the Americans of German stock conduct an agitation separate and apart from the bulk of our citizenship.

Their place in this crisis is with their fellow citizens of every other race and stock in the common performance of every patriotic duty, even though the hearts of many of them may still tremble with their sympathy for the troubles of their kinsmen on the other side, which latter it will perhaps be impossible in most cases to entirely obliterate. But I know of no case where this sympathy has interfered with the duty they owe to America. They are doing and will continue to do their share without question, and the manner in which their boys are coming out to fight the country's battles is a better answer to those who would doubt them than any that I may give.

To institute an agitation now, such as you advise and urge, will be quite unwise. It will be regarded by thousands as an unjustifiable suspicion of their loyalty and will probably have the opposite effect to that intended by you.

As far as the German-American Alliance is concerned, permit me to call your attention to the entirely unofficial action taken by us in the State executive session on April 8, 1917, in Brooklyn. A copy of my call for this meeting and of the resolution adopted by it you will find inclosed. Also copy of resolutions adopted by the great combination of Low German societies in Brooklyn a week later. They were published in the daily press and form a conclusive, authoritative answer to every question that may be propounded as to the splendid loyalty of German-Americans in a national crisis far more painful and vital to them than to any other portion of the people.

I do not know whether the German Government is aware of the position we then took and to which we still adhere, but assure you that when drawing the resolution in question I had in mind neither the German Government nor the people of that country, nor did I consider the effect its adoption might have upon them. My sole desire was to attest our devotion to America's cause and ideals and to emphasize our unity as a nation when foreign troubles come to our doors, and in this spirit our members also understood them.

We have but one country, America, and every question raised, now or hereafter, that our attitude may be influenced by any other consideration is a promoter not of national unity but of dissension. A German statesman who expects aid directly or indirectly from German Americans in this conflict would be an incorrigible dreamer, but I am apprehensive that that characterization applies with equal force to those who would have the German-Americans meet and by denunciation of the conduct of Germany promote American solidarity and scare the Kaiser of the German people into an early peace of surrender.

Accepting the laudable intentions of your league as directed by the kindest sentiment for our organization, I assure you that we shall aid you in every good work you may undertake to insure America's early success in a war which was undertaken to insure an early world peace, but let us start out in the very beginning on the common ground of a citizenship that has full faith in one and all, and that refuses to believe that the great cause upon which we have embarked, to render safe the world for democracy, should find any slackers or traitors in any one of the great races making up our nation. Very truly yours,

HENRY WEISSMANN,
President German-American Alliance of the State of New York.

In his call for a special meeting of the German-American Alliance, sent out on April 5 last, one of the inclosures mentioned in Mr. Weissmann's letter, he said: "With the declaration of war by our Government against Germany a situation has arisen which to Americans of German stock is of most vital import. The future of our standing, in this our beloved country, depends

PLAN TO SEND BOOKS TO PERSHING'S MEN

Branches of Library Association and Y. M. C. A. Appeal for Contributions.

MAGAZINES WANTED ALSO

Gifts Put Up in Packages Will Be Forwarded to France—Old Copies in Demand.

The National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which William Sloane is Chairman, Cleveland H. Dodge Treasurer, and John R. Mott General Secretary, issued an appeal yesterday for books and magazines for the soldiers of General Pershing's army in France. Cablegrams in which it was urgently requested that reading matter be sent to the soldiers were received yesterday. The best books and late issues of the leading magazines are desired. The War Service Committee of the American Library Association joins the Y. M. C. A. Council in the appeal, which is addressed to the people of New York City.

"Cablegrams telling of the great need of books and magazines," says a statement issued by the War Work Council, "have been received from the American Headquarters in France. Upon receipt of these cablegrams the Young Men's Christian Association workers called into conference Dr. F. P. Hill, the local member of the War Service Council of the American Library Association and Librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library. It was decided to issue an immediate appeal to the people of New York to furnish at once the books needed. Later the whole country will be given an opportunity to take part in this work, but the need at present is so great that it was decided to call on the people of this city for immediate help.

"The various public libraries of New York have offered to receive books intended for overseas troops at their various branches and to forward them to the receiving room of the New York Public Library at the Fortieth Street entrance.

"Good books of all kinds, so long as they are in fair condition and of good type, are acceptable. They should be put up in packages and marked 'American Overseas Forces.' It will be appreciated if the donors write their names in the books so as to add a personal element to the gift. Young Men's Christian Association workers have been unable to obtain in France reading material for the troops. All suitable books received in this way will be turned over to the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association to be forwarded to France."

J. I. Wyer, Jr., librarian of the State of New York and General Chairman of the War Service Committee of the American Library Association, issued a statement yesterday listing the kind of books the soldiers wanted and their popular authors. He based his statement on the experiences along the border and the results of the preferences expressed by the British soldiers in France. He said:

"Books of fiction and drama will be wanted most, books of adventure, sea stories, detective stories, historical novels, and collections of short stories, especially humorous ones. Such authors as Kipling, Doyle, McCutcheon, O. Henry, Stockton, Bindloss, Tarkington, Hopkinson Smith, Oppenheim, have been found popular authors with men.

"Foreign language study books, especially French grammar and dictionaries, are much needed—possibly more than any other nonfiction books; also books of travel, biography and history, especially lives of heroes and travels in the countries at war; technical books on aviation, wireless telegraphy, submarines, automobiles, signaling, first-aid and hygiene, drawing and lettering, and ethical books on patriotism, courage, good citizenship, with simple nonsectarian devotional books.

"Books for the uneducated are needed. Some of the men have not reading habits. All grades of men must be helped by these libraries. Some books must be included which are not over their heads. Don't be too fastidious, but help the humblest reader by sending some titles which would not find a place in your library.

"Fresh, attractive magazines are greatly desired, especially magazines of the character of Century, Harper's, Everybody's, Outlook, Literary Digest, Popular Mechanics Monthly, Popular Science Monthly, Scientific American, Saturday Evening Post. Probably no magazines more than two years old should be included."

The address of the War Council of the Y. M. C. A. is 124 East Twenty-eighth Street. Further information may be had by inquiry at that office.

USE GOOD NAME FOR FRAUD.

Orders Signed "Newark Packing Co." Not Sent by That Concern.

The Secret Service and the Newark police are trying to locate a gang who, using the name of the Newark Packing Company, a reputable concern, had large quantities of acids, such as are used in the manufacture of explosives, shipped to 50 Lock Street. The shipments have disappeared and so have the men who received them and a distraint warrant is on the window of the building which is empty except for three roll top desks and two brush brooms.

Nothing is known of the former occupants, except that they looked like Greeks. The concerns which are said to have suffered are Frank Hemmingway, Inc., 115 Broadway; H. J. Baker & Co., 81 Fulton Street; National Aniline and Chemical Company, 100 William Street, and Madeira Brothers, Inc., 119 Broadway, all of New York.

The Newark Packing Company of 217 Astor Street, the concern which the New York houses thought they were dealing with, is well rated commercially.

ATTACK GLEN COVE CHARTER

Oyster Bay Objects to Paying Bills of the New City.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, L. I., July 27.—Officials of the Town of Oyster Bay are angry because, they believe, the new little City of Glen Cove will get out of paying tax assessments for nine months while the town at large will have to pay for running the city if the charter is constitutional. Justice of the Peace Joseph Steinert of Hicksville, another village of Oyster Bay Town, said at a meeting of the Town Board that the remainder of the town would have to bear the expense of paying the salaries of the city officials from the date of the city's birth until June 1, 1918. Moreover, the new city will escape having to pay into the town treasury any part of the taxes collected next December, which will cover the period from April to Jan. 1, 1918.

"Under these conditions the city will start without a cent of indebtedness, while its expenses will be borne by other parts of the town," declared Justice Steinert. Justice of the Peace Edward O. Deasy, who lives in the new city, to whose erection he was strenuously opposed, expressed his belief that the charter will be declared unconstitutional and that the city may cease to be a city almost before it is launched as a municipality. The Town Board referred the matter to Uterhart & Graham, its attorneys, with a request for speed.

MERCHANT WED MANICURE.

J. N. Dupuis on Honeymoon with Bride, Who Was Miss Muriel Barry.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph N. Dupuis, who were married on Wednesday, are leaving today for a honeymoon trip on the Pacific Coast and in the Rocky Mountains. En route they will stop off to visit the bride's father, Philip Barry of Chicago.

Mr. Dupuis is the head of a department store in Montreal which bears his name, and his marriage to Miss Muriel Barry was the culmination of a romance in which the first chapters were written in Chicago and the last one here when the couple were married in the Church of St. Rose of Lima, with a breakfast afterward at Sherry's.

About six months ago the bride came to New York to make her own way in the world, if only to prove to her folks that she could do it, for her father is wealthy. For some time she has been employed as a manicurist at the Hotel Astor, where Mr. Dupuis has been a frequent guest. They had known each other long before Miss Barry came to New York.

Mrs. Herbert Ward of 615 West 162d Street, the bride's sister, acted as matron of honor at the wedding, and Miss Grace Williams, who is also employed at the manicure shop at the Astor, was the bridesmaid. J. O. Dupuis acted as his brother's best man. Mr. Barry came from Chicago for the wedding and gave his daughter in marriage.

MAJ. GREBLE WEDS TONIGHT

Miss Florence H. Colgate to be His Bride at Military Wedding.

Miss Florence Hall Colgate and Major Edwin St. John Greble, U. S. A., whose marriage will take place at 7:30 this evening in the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, West Seventy-third Street, are to have a military wedding, followed by a small reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Colgate, 306 West Seventy-sixth Street. The Rev. Henry Bradford Washburn of Cambridge, Mass., an uncle of the bride, and the Rev. Dr. Daniel Russell will officiate.

Miss Colgate will have her sister, Miss Grace Hall Colgate, as maid of honor, and the other attendants will be her sister, Mrs. Stanley M. Rumbough, Miss Mildred Greble of Philadelphia, a sister of the bridegroom, and her cousins, the Misses Mabel Hall Colgate, Muriel and Margaret Colgate of Orange, and Katharine Hall. Dr. William Estes, Jr., a brother-in-law of Major Greble, will be his best man, and the ushers, all army officers, will include Captain Thomas W. Hollyday, Captain Everett S. Hughes, Major Stanley M. Rumbough, Major Arthur H. Carter, and Lieutenant Frederick F. Hansen.

Miss Whitney to Wed on Aug. 18.

The marriage of Miss Marjorie Whitney, daughetr of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whitney of Albany, and Thomas B. Wheeler will be held on Aug. 18 at the Whitney country home, Wyebrook Farm, at Loudonville, N. Y. The wedding will be quiet, and the ceremony will be held in the garden if the weather is fine. Miss Whitney is a granddaughter of L. H. Niles of this city, and her engagement was announced last September.

Miss Sherrerd Ill; Wedding Put Off.

Owing to the serious illness of Miss Frances Sherrerd, invitations for her wedding to the Rev. Adam Brown Caldwell of Baltimore were recalled by Mrs. John M. Sherrerd of East Orange, N. J. The ceremony was scheduled for Wednesday. Miss Sherrerd underwent a surgical operation on that day.

Mrs. Alex. H. Rice Operated On.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 27.—Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, wife of Dr. Alexander Hamilton Rice of Newport and New York, is resting comfortably at her home, Miramar, after an operation for appendicitis which she underwent on Thursday. Mrs. Rice recently returned with her husband from an exploration tour of the Amazon River territory.

Engagements.

Mrs. James Walter Monteith of Greenwich, Conn., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen G. Monteith, to John Tilghman Rowland, son of George C. Rowland, also of Greenwich. Miss Monteith is spending the Summer at Lake Champlain with her mother. Mr. Rowland, who graduated from Yale, class of '11, was formerly a member of Squadron A, but is now an officer in the naval reserve.

The engagement of Miss Marion Louise Shaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irving M. Shaw of Riverside, Conn., to Cresap P. Watson, son of Robert N. Watson of Coronado, Cal., has been announced. Mr. Watson was formerly in the oil business in Mexico, and came here to join the Seventh Regiment. He is a nephew of Colonel Henry F. Shoemaker of Riverside.

SCOTLAND YARD AIDS OUR HUNT FOR SPIES

The British Secret Service Is Closely Co-operating with Our Own.

WARNS AGAINST WIRELESS

Has Found Germans Making Great Use of Compact Apparatus, Easily Transported.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 12.—The most effective method of cambating the German espionage system in the United States is to be found in co-operation between the public generally and the police, according to opinions expressed to The Associated Press by high officials of Scotland Yard.

From the first days of the war English police and military agents who have had to do with the gathering in of German spies have received masses of information from citizens regarding suspicious persons, and through this co-operation have been enabled to apprehend may undesirable and dangerous persons who otherwise might have been at large.

Scotland Yard has had considerable trouble with neutrals in the employ of the German Government, and the English police feel that this menace is one which the United States will have to guard against.

Since the entry of the United States into the war English officials and officials of the United States Department of Justice have been closely co-operating along these and other related lines, and the American agents have received much information, not only in regard to persons but in regard to methods of catching those who are working for Berlin.

Scotland Yard has the greatest respect for the abilities and efficiency of the American police, but feels that they would probably be able to accomplish much more if they had more power to act in emergencies. Moreover, it is realized that the task before the American spy catchers is even a more difficult one than the English had to perform. In the first place there are more Germans in the United States than there ever have been in England, and they have more room to work in and more avenues of communication.

The compact wireless apparatus, easily moved about and within containers that disguise its real nature, is to be especially guarded against. Scotland Yard feels. Considerable difficulty has been experienced here with the wireless, and the police now freely employ an instrument through the use of which these enemy instruments are detected.

Scotland Yard is intensely interested in the work that is being done in the United States to discover how the Germans found out when American destroyers were due in English waters and how they discovered the location of the ocean rendezvous of the transports bearing the first American contingent. Obviously, the English officials say, German spies are in a position to become familiar with the most secret of secrets in Washington, and they are anxious to give any assistance they can toward weeding them out.

Wholesale internment of Germans will not solve the problem. England has not interned all her German residents, but the police are absolutely sure of the connections of those allowed to remain at large.

There is a general feeling in London that the execution of the first spies caught would go far in the United States toward persuading others, Germans as well as neutrals, that such work is extremely hazardous and very likely to have disastrous results for those engaged in it.

BIG MAIN FLOODS TUBES.

Bursts in Flatbush Avenue and Will Delay New Subways.

A twenty-four-inch water main running along Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, within ten feet of the uncompleted subway tubes of the extensions of the Interborough and Brooklyn Rapid Transit Companies burst at Sterling Place early this morning and flooded both the upper and lower sections of the new tubes from St. John's Place to Bergen Street, a distance of about half a mile, so that the work will be delayed for several days. Trolley traffic along Flatbush Avenue also was suspended. The police roped off the avenue and all its cross streets from St. John's Place to Bergen Street because it was feared that the wooden superstructure and the sidewalks might give way.

No estimate of the amount of water poured into the two subways, one placed above the other, could be given, but it was almost two hours before the flow could be stopped by men from the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Daughter to Mrs. C. McWilliam.

Mr. and Mrs. Culver McWilliam are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, which was born at the Sloan Maternity Hospital. Mrs. McWilliam was formerly Miss Eleanor Nash, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Nash of Rye, N. Y., and a sister of Edmund W. Nash, who recently married Miss Esther Auchincloss.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Bertha Kalich has obtained from the estate of Jacob Gordin the rights to six of his plays. She will appear in one that has not yet been acted in English next season. George Foster Platt has made the adaptation.

A series of performances of classical comedies will be given by Clifford Devereux and his company next week at Columbia University under the auspices of the Summer School. The comedies that will be presented are "Twelfth Night," "Much Ado About Nothing," Molière's "Learned Ladies," and Sheridan's "The School for Scandal."

Richard Bennett and Ernest Truex have been added to the cast of "The Very Idea," a farce by William Le Baron that will be produced next month at the Astor. Among the other principals will be William P. Carleton, Purnell Pratt, Lola May, Josephine Drake, Florence Oakley, Mabel Allan, and Ruth Collins. W. H. Gilmore is staging the piece.

Violet Heming has been engaged for a leading role in "Under Pressure," Sydney Rosenfeld's new comedy to be produced early in the new season by Klaw & Erlanger.

Ned Wayburn has been commissioned to stage the new Century revue, and also the show that will be produced on the Century roof. His contract also provides that he shall stage all of Florenz Ziegfeld's musical productions during the coming season.

Poland?

What is to become of this international stepchild when peace is made? On her own old territorial ground she is, in spite of emigration and incredible persecutions, richer, more populous, and in many ways abler than she ever was. Herbert Adams Gibbons, author of the now famous "The New Map of Europe," brilliantly presents the case for Poland and for the entire Near East in

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF POLAND AND THE NEAR EAST

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COURT PLASTER ANALYZED.

Department of Justice Investigates Samples Suspected of Disease.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Samples of court plaster distributed in Brooklyn, N. Y., by a German paint concern were turned over to the Department of Justice today by Secretary Redfield. Charges have been made that Germans were spreading tetanus and other diseases in the United States through the distribution of surgical dressings. The Department of Justice is making chemical analysis of court plasters sent to Washington from various parts of the country.

According to the Brooklyn man who sent the court plaster to Washington he was denouncing to an acquaintance any one who would put germs in court plaster, and suggested that the Department of Commerce could analyze samples of court plaster.

"Well," this acquaintance replied, "if they are analyzing court plaster they might as well analyze this."

Then he handed over a package of court plaster he said his wife had bought at a Brooklyn paint store. This was the court plaster sent to Washington. The man who gave the court plaster to the department's informant said last night he had no reason to think that it had been poisoned. The proprietor of the paint store said he had bought it from a Manhattan advertising firm. The court plaster was in a little paper package with the name of the paint dealer on it.

OUST CAPITAL SUFFRAGISTS.

Landlord Resents "Unpatriotic Behavior" of Woman's Party.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—The Fidelity Trust Company of this city, trustee of the Cameron estate, owner of the Cameron house in Washington, headquarters of the National Woman's Party, has served a notice upon the party to vacate within three months. According to Mrs. Abbey Scott Baker of Washington, Chairman of the Political Committee of the party, the only reason advanced for the notice was given in a remark which William P. Gest, President of the company, made to her today.

This remark was that the company desired the absence of the Woman's Party because of the "unpatriotic, improper and treasonable behavior of its members in waving the Russian banner before the White House," and other features of the picketing demonstrations leading up to the recent arrest and imprisonment of sixteen of the suffragists.

Mr. Gest declined either to confirm or deny the account of his interview with Mrs. Baker. Nevertheless, there is every indication that the interview was a warm one, Mrs. Baker having come here from Washington on receipt of the notice from the company to have the thing out face to face with Mr. Gest.

"Leaving the Cameron house," Mrs. Baker said, "is a matter of keen personal regret, for we all are fond of the place. Our getting out will not alter our plans in the least. We have had five houses in the vicinity of the White House offered to us already."

KILLED IN AN AMBULANCE.

Woman Crushed to Death in Collision with Auto Truck.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 27.—Mrs. Fred Derenzo of this place was killed a few moments after being placed in an ambulance of the Elizabeth General Hospital tonight when the ambulance crashed into an automobile truck. The ambulance was wrecked and the woman was crushed to death. Two small children that Mrs. Derenzo clasped in her arms were found beside her without a scratch.

Mrs. Derenzo was injured by falling from a trolley car in Roselle Park, and through a coincidence the truck with which the ambulance collided was owned by the trolley company. Michael Burke, driver of the ambulance, was held without bail.

MAY FIGHT SPINSTER'S WILL.

Miss Abbie Middleton Gave Most of Estate to Religious Organizations.

The will of Miss Abbie S. Middleton, who died on May 25 last and was the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. John C. Middleton, made only one bequest to a relative, $475 to her niece, Florence Middleton, of 308 St. Nicholas Avenue, for whom she appointed executrix. She gave all the rest of the estate of about $7,000 to religious organizations. It was announced yesterday that some of Miss Middleton's heirs at law would contest the will.

Miss Middleton gave $3,000 to the Society for the Increase of the Ministry of Hartford, Conn., and $1,000 each to the New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, and the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church. She wrote her will shortly before death, and in it said of her niece: "She does not need my small hoard, which shall be appropriated to religious uses. She knows why no relatives of mine have any claim on anything I possess."

It was stated yesterday that Miss Middleton believed her relatives had not treated her kindly but in their behalf it was said she was a religious recluse and held herself aloof from them.

SETH LOW LEFT $1,210,231.

Former Mayor Had $889,000 in Personal Property.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, July 27.—William C. Clark has filed in the Westchester County Surrogate's office his appraisal of the estate of ex-Mayor Seth Low, who died on Sept. 17, 1916, at his home, Bedford Brook Farm, at Bedford Hills. The gross estate is given as $1,210,231.97. The personal property was appraised at $889,080.72, and the real estate at $321,151.25. The total amount transferred and subject to the transfer tax is $1,114,430.98. Most of the personal estate was made up of bonds and mortgages and stocks in various corporations. These items were included in the personal property: Mortgage covering property at 502 and 504 Broadway and 44-52 Crosby Street, New York City, $177,012.50; stock Continental Insurance Company, $148,500; jewelry and household goods, $28,077.85. Of the real estate, Broad Brook Farm was appraised at $108,500. The transfer tax will be about $40,000.

Edwin Gould, Jr.'s, Estate Appraised

WHITE PLAINS, July 27.—An appraisal of the property left by Edwin Gould, Jr., who was killed while on a hunting trip in the South on Feb. 24, shows that the amount transferred was $472,371.74, on which there will be a tax of $15,644. The whole estate goes to his father, Edwin Gould. In the personal estate there was $140,000 of stock of the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad, $36,830 of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad stock, and $21,067.92 of the Atlantic Coast Line's stock.

Kilted Visitors.

Group of Canadian Highlanders with flags, and two hundred of them in march through New York, pictured in THE NEW YORK TIMES MIDWEEK PICTORIAL this week. 10 cents on all news stands. $5 a year by mail. Beautifully printed in rotogravure. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

AMERICA'S CASE AGAINST GERMANY

By LINDSAY ROGERS

A precise and untechnical statement of the points at issue and a full explanation of the legal grounds of the American position. The legal part is only one part of our case against Germany, but it is a primary and indispensable one, and should be understood by every intelligent citizen.

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MRS. BINGHAM DIES; WORTH $60,000,000

Fortune of Former Widow of H. M. Flagler to Go to Her Niece, Mrs. Louise Wise Lewis.

WED EX-JUDGE NOV. 16 LAST

Husband, an Ex-Mayor of Louisville, and Other Relatives to Receive Only $3,000,000 of Estate.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 27.—Mrs. Robert Worth Bingham, formerly Mrs. Henry M. Flagler, died at her home here late today after an illness of two weeks. Death resulted from an acute heart disturbance. Mrs. Bingham was married to ex-Judge H. W. Bingham of Louisville, a member of a widely known Kentucky family, last November.

Mrs. Bingham's estate, valued at $60,000,000, will, with the exception of the handsome country home she bought here and other minor bequests, go to Mrs. Louise Wise Lewis of Cincinnati, niece of Mrs. Bingham. The property bequeathed to Mrs. Lewis includes the controlling interest in the Florida East Coast Railroad, the Flagler Hotel chain in Florida, several hundred shares of Peninsula & Oriental Steamship Company and Standard Oil stocks.

Relatives here also assert that Mrs. Lewis is to get the Fifth Avenue plot and mansion which her aunt purchased at the time of her marriage to ex-Judge Bingham, and Whitehall, the Flagler home at Palm Beach. The portion of the estate which will go to ex-Judge Bingham and other relatives is said to be valued at only $3,000,000. Among the relatives here at the death of Mrs. Bingham was W. R. Kenan, a brother, of Lockport, N. Y.

Mrs. Bingham was the third wife of the late Henry M. Flagler, one of the organizers of the Standard Oil Company and builder of the Florida East Coast Railway. He left nearly all of his $60,000,000 when he died in May, 1913, to his widow. After the announcement of her recent marriage to ex-Judge Bingham, Mrs. Flagler declared her intention of leaving the bulk of her property to her niece, Miss Louise Wise, the twenty-one-year old daughter of her sister, Mrs. J. K. Wise, of Wilmington, N. C., who frequently visited Mrs. Flagler while in New York. Miss Wise was married to Lawrence Lewis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Lewis of Cincinnati, on May 3 last in Wilmington, N. C.

Before her first marriage Mrs. Flagler was Miss Mary Lily Kenan of Kenansville and Wilmington, N. C., a member of a prominent Southern family. She married Mr. Flagler at Kenansville, N. C., in 1901, ten days after he had obtained a divorce under the Florida law from his wife, who was Miss Nina Shourds. Mrs. Flagler was married to Judge Bingham at the residence of Mrs. Pembroke Jones, 5 East Sixty-fifth Street, on Nov. 16, 1916, by the Rev. George Morgan Ward, the rector of the Poinciana Chapel at Palm Beach erected by the late Mr. Flagler.

Ex-Judge Bingham was appointed the Mayor of Louisville by Governor Beckham of Kentucky, the former administration having been overturned by the Court of Appeals on the ground of an unfair election. Mayor Bingham at once instituted a crusade against saloons, and took the Fire and Police Departments out of politics. He was born in Orange County, N. C., and was graduated at the University of North Carolina and the University of Virginia, and took a course in law at the University of Michigan. When his term as Mayor expired he was elected Chancellor of the Jefferson Circuit Court, retiring in 1911 to practice law.

Several days before her marriage to ex-Judge Bingham, Mrs. Flagler took title to the Fifth Avenue block front, between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh Streets, a plot 201 by 100 feet, valued at $1,600,000. It was then thought that she would erect a home and live in New York.

REDMOND HOPEFUL OF UNITY

Cheered by "Auspicious Inauguration" of Irish Convention.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, July 27.—John Redmond, the Irish nationalist leader, sent today from his residence at Aughrim, County Wicklow, a telegram expressing regret at his inability to meet at present a party of American, Canadian, and Australian journalists now in Dublin, and adding the following significant remark about the Irish convention:

"The auspicious inauguration of the convention raises hopes that its deliberations may lead to an early realization of a united and self-governed Ireland."

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. EMMA AUGUSTA CHRISTIE, active in the work of the Church of the Pilgrims, of which her husband, Thomas Christie, is the Senior Deacon, died of heart disease on Thursday at her home, 194 Clinton Street, Brooklyn. She was 74 years old and had lived in Brooklyn for half a century.

Mrs. ANNIE JULIAN COPMANN, wife of Jules W. Copmann, who was formerly with the Standard Oil Company, died on Thursday at her home, Beach Forty-eighth Street, Sea Gate.

WILLIAM F. GNAD, a member of Fort Greene Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of Court De Kalb, F. of A., died at his home, 625 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday, in his sixty-fifth year.

Mrs. ELLEN FOGARTY, mother of Frank Fogarty, the comedian, died yesterday at her residence, 424 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, in her eighty-sixth year. Mrs. Fogarty was a native of County Kerry, Ireland, but had lived in Brooklyn for more than sixty years. She was the widow of Patrick Fogarty, who died five years ago.

ROBERT H. CORNISH, 71 years old, a foreman pressman for many years in charge of the presses of Charles B. Reed in Manhattan, is dead at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Grace Rothenhouse, 338 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARGARET R. HEFFNER, wife of Stephen J. Heffner, died at her home, 1,552 Park Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, aged 35 years.

Mrs. SUSAN A. STEEL, a member of a well-known Brooklyn family and wife of George H. Steel, died yesterday at her home, 100 Decatur Street, Brooklyn.

JOHN HOEPPNER, 56 years old, a cafe proprietor of Brooklyn, died at his home, 140 Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

Miss FLORENCE MAY, comic opera singer, leading lady in "The Mayor of Tokio," and other pieces, who in private life was Mrs. E. V. B. von Brandenburg, is dead in Syracuse as the result of a fall which she suffered in New York five years ago.

THOMAS S. YOUNG, first Mayor of Fanwood, N. J., and a member of the New York Produce Exchange, died at his home in Fanwood on Wednesday. He was 86 years old.

WILLIAM C. HERRING, former Sheriff of Bergen County, N. J., is dead at his home in Huntington Park, N. J., in his eighty-second year.

EDWARD P. BEHRE, master plumber at Floral Park, L. I., is dead at his home in Jericho Turnpike.

GEORGE De WOLFE DEANS, Agent of the New York Central Railroad, died on Thursday at the Sparhawk Sanitarium, Burlington, Vt.

JAMES FULTON CUMMINGS of 135 Central Park West, electrical engineer and inventor, died on Thursday at the Hotel Nassau, Long Beach, L. I., following an attack of apoplexy, in his forty-ninth year. Mr. Cummings supervised installations of underground conduits in Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Petrograd, and in Great Britain.

RICHARD T. HUGHES, Past Grand President of the Order of the Sons of St. George in New York State, died on Thursday at the Home for Incurables, Fordham, in his sixty-fifth year.

WILLIAM D. WILLIAMS, 70 years old, President of the first Christian Endeavor Society in New Jersey, died yesterday at Plainfield, N. J.

The Argonaut—"The best the war has produced."

A STUDENT IN ARMS

By DONALD HANKEY

(Killed in action Oct. 26, 1916)

BEHIND the sweat and the grime; the horror and the suffering of the world cataclysm — behind and above all this flames a great white light of sacrifice and idealism. And each man in the Allied ranks is touched in greater or less degree by this splendid spirit. The army has a soul and in this book it finds expression. It is undeniably the most remarkable volume which the great struggle has yet produced.

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Y. M. C. A. MEN TO SAIL SOON

William Sloane Coffin and W. Bayard Cutting to Aid in Work.

Fifty Secretaries who are to establish soldiers' Y. M. C. A. branches with the American troops in France are to sail for Europe soon to join forty men who were sent over before General Pershing and his staff had reached Paris. Among those who are to go in the next contingent are William Sloane Coffin of the firm of W. & J. Sloane and R. Bayard Cutting, a son of R. Fulton Cutting.

All of the men sent to France are college graduates, and many have had experience in running Y. M. C. A. associations in the Philippines and on the Mexican border. Other contingents will be sent to the front as soon as men have been trained in the special schools established in all parts of the country. It is the intention of the organization to send over at least seventy-five men a month.

R. Bayard Cutting was not at home at Tuxedo Park last night, but his father, R. Fulton Cutting, said that his son was preparing for Y. M. C. A. work in France. R. Bayard Cutting was graduated from Harvard in 1897 and is now practicing law, with offices at 32 Nassau Street. He is a member of the Tuxedo, University, City, and Harvard Clubs. His brother, Charles Suydam Cutting, is in the officers' training camp at Plattsburg, and a brother-in-law, Reginald Auchincloss, was an officer in the Twelfth Regiment, but is now in the Naval Reserve.

One woman will go abroad in the contingent. Mrs. H. G. Campbell of Sioux City accompanies her husband and will aid in some part of the work.

IRON CROSS BILL GROWS.

2,250,000 Handed Out to Germans in the Field and at Home.

Reports in the German press reprinted by the London newspapers show that from the beginning of the war up to the end of June, 2,250,000 Iron Crosses, including 49,600 of the first class, had been distributed to German soldiers and militarized civilians, of which 5,105 were awarded for war services at home. In the field the ratio of crosses distributed was 125 at the front to 1 given at the bases. The average number of Iron Crosses handed out to the Kaiser's fighting men daily since the outbreak of the war has been more than 2,000.

On June 9 a report was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES in which Herr Müller, a Radical Reichstag Deputy, was quoted as declaring, with the approval of nearly the whole Reichstag, that the Iron Cross had become a joke in the army.

Tampico Oil Strike Is Ended.

TAMPICO, Mexico, July 27.—The strike of all the workmen in the Tampico oil fields which began three days ago ended today when General Alfred Ricault, the Governor of the province, ordered the strikers to return to work at noon.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Confirmed.

MORRIS.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Morris announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son, Benjamin, on Saturday morning, Aug. 4, at 10 o'clock, at Temple Mt. Zion, No. 37 West 119th St.

Married.

DIXON — SCHEFTEL.—On Thursday, July 26, at 320 Park Av., by the Rev. Percy Gordon, assistant rector of St. Bartholomew's, Vivian Straus Scheftel, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, to George A. Dixon, Jr.

SWIFT—SCRANTON.—The wedding of Miss Cornelia Walker Scranton, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scranton, and Samuel Sedgewick Swift, son of Mrs. George Swift of Detroit, Mich., took place Wednesday afternoon at St. Paul's Church, Vergennes, Vt. The Rev. J. Elmer McKee officiated. The bride wore a gown of white satin and tulle, with a court train, and a tulle veil, which was caught up by a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried white roses and lilies of the valley. The bride's only attendants were her sister, Mrs. Beverly Chew of Geneva, N. Y., and Mrs. Lewis C. Henry of Orange, N. J. The best man was Dr. Schuyler Pulford. The ushers were J. S. Henry, Lewis C. Henry, J. H. Scranton, and Beverly Chew. After the wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Swift will reside at Grosse Point, Ferrisburg, Vt.

Died.

BATTEY.—Thursday, July 26, 1917, Sarah A. French Battey, M. D. Services at 700 West 179th St., Saturday afternoon, July 28, 2:30 o'clock.

BEATTY.—Jane Bessie, on July 25. Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Bella Smythe, 91 8th St., Woodside, L. I., on Sunday, July 29, 2 P. M.

BOSTWICK.—The Society Exempt Members, Second Company, Seventh Regiment, announce with deep regret the death of Colonel Henry A. Bostwick.

JOSEPH E. GRAEF, Secretary.

BROWN.—On July 26, Lucy W. Brown, aged 81 yrs. Funeral private.

BUNT.—Mary E., beloved wife of James Bunt, July 25, 1917, aged 52 years. Services at her late residence, 410 East 141st St., Saturday, July 28, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

BURGER.—Clara H. W. Burger, at her home, 166 Park Av., Port Richmond, S. I., in her 69th year. Funeral services and interment Sunday morning, strictly private.

BURGER.—True Craftsman's Lodge No. 651, F. and A. M.: Brother Louis Burger has been called into eternal rest. You are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, 700 West 180th St., Sunday, July 29, 10 A. M.

MORRIS M. BRILL, Master.

CHRISTIE.—Emma Augusta, beloved wife of Thomas Christie, at her late residence, 194 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, July 26, 1917. Funeral service in the parlors of the Church of the Pilgrims, Remsen and Henry Sts., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, July 29, at 2 o'clock.

COPMANN.—On Thursday, July 26, 1917, Annie Julian, beloved wife of Jules W. Copmann. Funeral from her late residence, Beach 48th St., Sea Gate, N. Y. Harbor, Saturday, July 28, at 2 P. M. Interment Greenwood.

CUMMINGS.—James Fulton. Services at his late residence, at 135 Central Park West, at 5 P. M., Sunday July 29. Interment at Brattleboro, Vt.

DEANS.—At Burlington, Vt., July 26, George De Wolfe Deans. Funeral services at Stephen Merritt Institute, 1,970 Broadway, Monday, 30th, 2 P. M.

FERRY.—At her residence, 280 South Burnett St., East Orange, N. J., on Friday, July 27, 1917, Mary Knowles, beloved wife of Edward S. Ferry and only daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Knowles and Ellin J. Knowles. Funeral services at Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, Monday, July 30, at 2:30 P. M.

FINK.—July 26, at 6 A. M., Nathan, beloved father of Jacob, Louis, Anna, Rose, and Milton Fink. Funeral Sunday, July 29, at 10 A. M., from 315 West 115th. Omit flowers. He was 86 years old.

FOULIS.—At Orange, N. J., July 27, 1917, Jean M., daughter of the late David and Elizabeth Foulis. Funeral services at the home of her brother, Blair Foulis, 23 Edgar St., East Orange, N. J., on Sunday, July 29, at 4 P. M.

FRIDMAN.—On July 26, Benjamin B., of 130 West 113th St., beloved son of Salomon and Deborah Fridman, suddenly in Rifton, N. Y. Notice of funeral in Sunday's paper.

FROMAN.—Zerlina, on Friday, July 27, beloved wife of the late Nathan Froman and beloved mother of Florence Lowitus, Gertrude Adler, Hannah Rubens, Rose Adler, Leo G. and Joseph F. Froman, at her late residence, 246 90th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., between 2d and 3d Avs. Funeral services at 2 P. M. Sunday, July 29, 1917. Interment at Union Field, Daniel Webster Lodge.

GANZ.—On July 27, 1917, Albert F., beloved husband of Antonia C. Ganz (nee Stursberg) in his 46th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 612 River St., Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, July 29, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

GARDNER.—On the 26th day of July, 1917, at South Sterling, N. J., Laura, daughter of the late Major George H. and Mary F. Gardner. Funeral private.

Died.

GERHARD.—On Tuesday, July 24, 1917, Francis J., son of the late Adam J. Gerhard, in his 35th year. Funeral from 367 Bay St., Stapleton, Staten Island, thence to St. Mark's R. C. Church, Clifton, Staten Island, on Saturday, July 28, at 10 A. M. Interment St. Mary's Cemetery.

GILMORE.—On Thursday, July 26, 1917, at 1,721 Beverly Road, Brooklyn, Ellen J. Gilmore, widow of P. S. Gilmore. Requiem mass at the Church of the Holy Innocents, 17th St. and Beverly Road, on Saturday, July 28, at 10 A. M. Boston papers please copy.

HELMS.—Thursday, July 26, Adaline H., beloved wife of Levi Helms. Funeral services at her late residence, 883 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn Av., 2 P. M., Sunday, July 29, 1917.

KENNEDY.—Phoebe. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, Frank E. Campbell Bldg., Sunday afternoon, 2:30 o'clock.

KNAPP.—On Friday, July 27, after a brief illness, Augustus Knapp, of Greenwich, Conn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LLOYD.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York: The members of

TREAT FOR CHILDREN BRINGS ON A RIOT

East Side Mother Thought Her Little Girl Was to be a "Sacrifice."

FEARS AROUSED BY "CAGE"

Church's Sanitary Training for Vacation in the Ccuntry Led to Mobbing of Rectory.

The five children of Isidore Schansay, who lives in a tenement house at 302 Henry Street, where there is little fresh air, have for several days been in a crowd of children gathered around a "cage" near All Saints' Church at 292 Henry Street, which held some of the neighbors' children taken from the warm flats to be made ready for an outing of two weeks in the country. Mrs. Schansay and several other mothers of the neighborhood have visited the "cage," and, not understanding modern philanthropy and "fresh air funds," and vacations in the country, have denounced in foreign but emphatic languages any person who would catch little children, put them in a cage, and deprive them of the freedom of the streets.

When the Schansay children returned home last night after an afternoon of sport in throwing mud and stones at the "prisoners" in the cage they reported that the inmates had been having baths and haircuts—"more atrocities." Somehow Mrs. Schansay did not hear of this, and she told her husband to take the children out for an airing in Henry Street. Most of this airing was dodging several other large families out for the same purpose, and when the Schansays returned Cecile, aged 3, was missing.

"Where is Cecile?" shrieked Mrs. Schansay, and before the rest of the family could go back over their course a neighbor's boy who had witnessed the "atrocities" of the day—and aided in some of them—replied:

"She's in the church cage, getting her hair cut off." Some queer twist of sound conveyed the word "head" to the non-English ear of Mrs. Schansay, and she set up a cry that some one had put her Cecile in the cage and was preparing to sacrifice her. It was known throughout the neighborhood that the Rev. Kenneth S. Guthrie, rector of All Saints', was kind to all children, regardless of their religion.

Mrs. Schansay's cries attracted a crowd of mothers and a dash was made for the rectory of All Saints'. The rector, who had just returned to his home after a severe illness in St. Luke's Hospital, telephoned for the police when the angry mothers began to bombard his windows, but the police did not respond immediately. When most of the window panes had disappeared and the women, in coming to close attack, had kicked a heavy panel out of the door, a second call was sent for the police. A single policeman took one look at the 1,000 angry mothers and the Madison Street reserves mobilized in front of the rectory on a run.

While the bombardment was at its height a policeman walked into the Madison Street Station with a smiling child in his arms. It was Cecile, who had been picked up three blocks from her home. She had wandered perilously near the house where the "prisoners" from the "cage," with hair cut and clean bodies, were having a dinner of bread and milk—fresh milk from a cow—before going to the country.

SOCIALISTS FRAME TERMS.

American Delegates to Oppose Annexations and Indemnities.

Organization members of the National Socialist Party have decided, according to Morris Hillquit, that the American delegates who attend the conference of Socialists of the allied and neutral countries in London to arrange the program for the general peace conference at Stockholm on Oct. 16 shall be instructed to insist that the program embody these special terms as the basis of a universal peace agreement:

"No annexations and no punitive indemnities, with guarantees for the freedom and natural development of all peoples."

Although it was announced yesterday that all the local organizations had been notified to nominate and elect delegates, it may be found necessary for the National Executive Committee to appoint three delegates to enable them to reach London in time for the conference, which has been fixed for Aug. 8. American Socialists expect that the conference will be postponed to the latter part of August, but the proposed vote could not be taken within that period.

Whatever may be the outcome of the vote, it was predicted that Mr. Hillquit of New York and Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, members of the National Executive Committee, and Algernon Lee of New York would represent the American Socialists in Stockholm. If necessary, they will also be appointed to go to London. They were chosen by the National Executive Committee to attend the former Stockholm conference, but their passports were withheld by the State Department. Whether any similar trouble would arise regarding the passport question for the present conference, none of the party leaders professed to know yesterday. Mr. Hillquit intimated that the delegates expected to get permission to go, as the conference in London was merely preliminary to the general international conference, and would include only representatives of the allied and neutral countries.

LEAPS FROM RUNAWAY BUS.

Woman Badly Injured on Palisade Road—Other Hurts Follow Accident.

Miss Mary Wild of 480 Ninth Avenue, New York, suffered a fractured skull last night by jumping from an auto bus when the steering gear broke as it approached the West Shore Ferry on the steep incline of the Clifton Road up the New Jersey Palisades. Miss Wild, fearing the bus would go over the cliff, threw herself to the roadway.

The other occupant of the car, Vincent Peleiu of 315 Seventeenth Street, West New York, received a broken arm. The driver, Frederick Theobold, succeeded in stopping the car after Miss Wild had jumped.

Both the injured passengers were taken to the North Hudson Hospital in the car of Frederick Junker of 267 Twentieth Street, West New York. When Junker was returning, at Fifth Street and Bergenline Avenue, another car collided with his machine, and his leg was broken. The police were unable to find the driver of the car which hit him. At the hospital it was said Miss Wild may not recover.

Suspected Illicit Drug Dealer Shot.

Charged with selling narcotics to negroes and Italians living near the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Frank Denato, 21 years old, and Peter Stricka, 23 years old, both giving fictitious addresses, were arrested last night by Detectives Greer and Graham at Bolivar and Navy Streets, Brooklyn. On the way to the Adams Street Station Denato tried to escape, was shot in the right thigh, and removed to the Holy Family Hospital, where it was said he would probably recover. The arrest was the result of an arrangement made by Internal Revenue Agent Richard Yancey, who told the police that he had agreed to meet the two Italians on the corner and make a deal for drugs. Accompanied by detectives, Yancey was on hand shortly after 7 o'clock, and, the detectives allege, Denato accepted $30 for twelve vials of cocaine and heroin.

RAILROADS DECLARE A FREIGHT EMBARGO

Chicago Companies, Threatened with Labor Trouble, Send Out Notices on Perishable Goods.

2,500 MEN THREATEN STRIKE

Switchmen Ordered to Walk Out This Morning and Roads Ask for Police Protection.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The nineteen Chicago railroads which have been threatened with a strike tomorrow morning of 2,500 switchmen belonging to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, tonight began sending out notices of an embargo on live stock and perishable freight to and through Chicago. This announcement was made by Frank Hasler of the Committee of Railroad General Managers.

Mr. Hasler said the embargo would be for the duration of the strike, ending automatically as soon as a peace agreement was signed.

The railroads also appealed to Mayor Thompson, the Sheriff and Chief of Police for protection. George F. Hanover, Chairman of the Roads' Conference Committee, sent the following notice to the city officials:

"The Conference Committee of Managers of the roads are threatened by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen with a strike of the yard men employed in their Chicago terminals if they do not make concessions which would establish the closed shop in favor of members of their organization and deprive the managements of the power to select yard masters and their assistants.

"The railroads are also threatened with a strike of the members of the switchmen's union employed in their Chicago terminals if they yield to the demands of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, because this would close the door of employment against many members of the switchmen's union.

"The Conference Committee has proposed mediation by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Board, which has been declined by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

"A strike vote has been taken and Mr. Murdock, Vice President of the trainmen, has notified us that the members of his organization in the Chicago district will be withdrawn from service at 6 A. M. Saturday, July 28.

"This means that there will be a great deal of interruption to traffic in the Chicago switching district and the railroads will need protection to enable them to conduct their business."

James Murdock, Vice President of the brotherhood, denied that the switchmen were seeking a closed shop, and characterized the reasons given out by the railroad managers as causing the strike as "unqualifiedly incorrect." He said 98 per cent. of the switchmen had voted in favor of a strike because the railroads had refused to grant requests made by the brotherhood.

The new rules sought would give preference to members of the brotherhood in employing yardmen, give preference to yardmen in promotions to yardmasters, and prohibit the companies from reinstating men justly discharged in disregard of the rights of other loyal yardmen, according to Mr. Murdock.

URGES AID FOR WAR ON SIN.

Evangelist Appeals to New York as Contributions Fall.

An appeal to the people of New York not to permit war relief contributions to lessen their support of the work of the Evangelistic Committee of New York City was made last night by the Rev. Benjamin A. Jenkins in addressing a crowd at Broadway and Forty-sixth Street. Mr. Jenkins, whose home is in Philadelphia, has been conducting a series of meetings along Broadway.

In his talk last night Mr. Jenkins said that the committee's field work budget to date already was short about $12,000, and he added that if the work was to continue prompt assistance must be forthcoming.

Mother of Six Needs Aid.

In the Bedford district of Brooklyn a woman is having a hard struggle to keep a home for her six children. Her husband has deserted her and she manages by sewing and working out by the day to earn a few dollars each week. A fund of $110 is needed to provide a weekly allowance for the next few months. Contributions may be mailed to the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities at 60 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, marked "for 0327 T."

Thomas Mott Osborne to Help Navy.

WASHINGTON, July 27. — Thomas Mott Osborne, former Sing Sing Warden, who recently undertook an investigation of navy prisons at the request of Secretary Daniels, has been retained as an attaché of the department to advise officials in charge of the prisons. He probably will be stationed at Portsmouth, N. H.

Al Palzer Shot by His Father

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., July 27.—Al Palzer, the prizefighter, was shot, and perhaps fatally injured, last night by his father when the latter attacked the fighter's mother. Palzer is now in a hospital.

First American Army in France.

Pictures showing arrival of American infantry in France, General Pershing at the front, our troops marching through Paris, and others of interest in the Picture Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

JUMPED FROM SOUND BOAT.

Drowning Woman Rescued in Sight of the Concord's Passengers.

Passengers crowding the decks of the Sound steamer Concord, bound for Providence, saw a woman mount the rail of the top deck and throw herself into the water at 7:30 o'clock last night between Riker's and North Brothers Island. The Concord turned back, and then her searchlights revealed the woman struggling in the water. Otto Goehl of 428 East 154th Street and Michael Jackson of 687 East 138th Street, in a dory from the Port Morris Life Saving Station, rescued her in sight of the passengers of the Concord.

The woman was transferred later to the tug Franklin Edson of the Charities Department, which landed her unconscious at the foot of East 132d Street. At Lincoln Hospital she said she was Miss Nora Larsen, 34 years old, of 11 East Newton Street, Boston. She gave a rambling account of her reasons for jumping overboard.

Needle in Her Body for 55 Years.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. J., July 27.—When Mrs. Daniel Edwards, wife of the local Overseer of the Poor, was 12 years old, which is fifty-five years ago, she swallowed a needle. She suffered no ill-effects until rubbing her shoulder last night she scratched her hand on the point protruding from the flesh. Her husband easily extracted it with tweezers.

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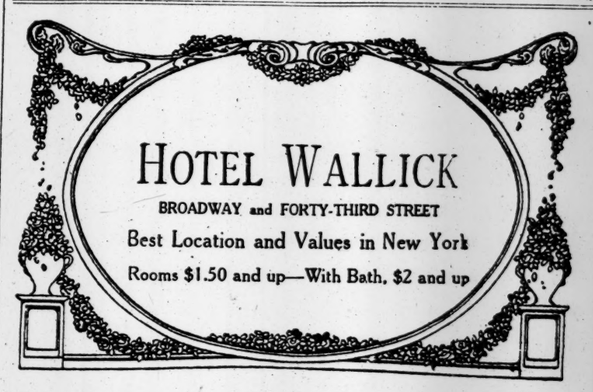

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200 rooms, 75 private baths, running hot and cold water; every convenience and comfort; frequent social diversions; surf bathing, outdoor sports, dancing.
Write for Illustrated Booklet.
SPECIAL WEEK-END RATE.
COLONIAL HALL HOTEL
Arverne-by-the-Sea, L. I.
A FEW CHOICE ROOMS LEFT FOR AUGUST.
Entire Block of Ocean Front.
Suites with Private Bath.
Orchestra—Tennis.
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HOTEL CAPE MAY
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY
Smartest Resort on the Coast.
New Modern Fireproof Hotel, Facing the Ocean.
Every comfort, finest bathing beach in the world; deep sea and inland fishing, sailing, motor boating; good automobile roads; golf, tennis, bowling; direct train service.
W. P. Chase, Cape May, N. J.
Open to Oct. 1
THE BREAKERS
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Right on the Ocean Front.
L. N. MOSS, Owner & Manager.
PHONE 750
Peninsula House
Seabright, N. J.
Cool and Convenient; right on the ocean; attractive boardwalk; excellent surf bathing. Nearest ocean resort to New York. Take Sandy Hook Boat, foot of Cedar St. and West 42d St.
THE WARREN
ON THE OCEAN
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
A house that's "different" in its fine appointments, unusual and artistic decorations, homelike atmosphere and service. Surrounded by green lawns and gardens, at the edge of the sea. W. B. Stubbs, Prop., N. Y. Office Norcee Hall. Tel. 7140 Schuyler.
Only Hotel on the Boardwalk.
The North End
Asbury Park-Ocean Grove.
200 strictly modern rooms. All private baths with sea and fresh water. Equipment, table service, the very best. FRANCIS YARNALL.
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Diamond Spring Inn, Denville, N. J., in real country; within commuting distance of New York. Moderate rates. Lakes, Mountains. Excellent golf. Tennis, Canoeing, Swimming Pool. Booklet. Now open.
NEW JERSEY.
Asbury Park, N. J.
OCEAN HOTEL
Entirely rebuilt of concrete and stucco. On the site of the old hotel established for forty years.
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A new modern hotel; hot and cold running water in every room; private baths; OCEAN PATHWAY, facing park & ocean. V. C. Haynes.
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Spring Lake Beach, N. J. Directly on the beach. MAUD COLGATE HOLMES.
CAMP with excellent board, $8.50-$10 week. New Idea. Illustrated booklet. Camp Village, Lake Hopatcong, N. J. P. O Box 218.
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Directly on the Beach.
JOHN TRACY & CO.
NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.
THE LEADING RESORT HOUSE OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY
OFFERS HER VISITORS
SECURITY in their
HEALTH—A germicide sea-island climate. No dust—splendid water-perfect sanitation.
WEALTH—Hotel Rates the same as three years ago.
HAPPINESS—Escape from high cost of living and scarcity of help. A shoal bathing beach—water less than 30 ft. deep 5 miles out.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY
ROYAL PALACE HOTEL AND COTTAGES
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Surf-bathing Tennis Swimming-pool
Orchestra Dancing
CAPACITY 600 S. Hanselman, Prop.
The Breakers
ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST AND FINEST FIREPROOF HOTEL
On the ocean front. A house of charming features with a capacity for 1,200 guests. Hot and cold sea water in all baths. Private dressing-rooms in hotel for surf bathers.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Terrace Restaurant and Roof Garden overlooking the sea; French Service. Orchestra.
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AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Virginia Av. and the Boardwalk.
Capacity, 600. Every appointment, including hot and cold sea water baths. White service throughout. ORCHESTRA. INDOOR ICE SKATING.
MONTICELLO
LEADING MODERATE PRICE HOTEL.
Kentucky Ave. & Beach. Heart of Atlantic City. Capacity 300; modern throughout. $2 up daily. $12 up weekly. Write for booklet. A. C. Ekholm.
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WILL BE BOTH PLEASANT AND BENEFICIAL IF SPENT AT
CAMP WALTON
Lake Congamond, Southwick, Mass. 7 to 15 years, inclusive. Boating, bathing, fishing and sports. Tennis, music and drills. Best of care. Milk, eggs and vegetables daily from the farm. Rates low enough to meet the approval of any parent. Prospectus for the asking. Address
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New modern building. Picturesquely situated on a high ridge overlooking Long Island Sound—two and one-half miles from Greenwich—40 minutes from New York. Bath in every double room; long distance telephone in every room. Milk from our own Alderney herd; vegetables fresh from our own garden. Tennis courts; playgrounds for children. Motor cabs meet all trains. Address
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"The Crossways" "The Lodge"
SOUND BEACH, CONN.
Accommodating 200.
NOW OPEN.
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Frequent trains. Golf, Tennis, Bathing, Boating, Saddle Horses, Orchestra.
Fresh vegetables from our own farm.
TELEPHONE 444 SOUND BEACH.
The New Edgewood
Greenwich, Conn.
Under management of Misses Gillan and Edwards, formerly of The Hall, Glen Cove, and Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I. 45 minutes from Grand Central Station. Telephone Greenwich 1750.

FARM 'PLATTSBURGS' TO TRAIN CITY BOYS

Conference Proposes Permanent Camps to Prepare Youths for Agricultural Usefulness.

SEEN AS URGENT WAR NEED

Next Year Named as Acme of Acute Labor Situation in America, Especially on the Farm.

A conference was held yesterday afternoon at the Yale Club for closer co-operation between the State and Federal Governments in the matter of establishing permanent camps where city boys may be trained as farmers. A resolution was adopted empowering William E. Hall, National Director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, who presided, to appoint committees in the various States to take up the matter of these camps.

In an address which he delivered before the conference Mr. Hall told those present that next year the labor situation in America would be the most acute in the history of the nation, and that it would be felt more seriously on the farms than anywhere else. The problem which must be solved, he said, will be how to change the city boy into a farmhand. Then it will be necessary to put the boys where they are most needed, and where they may be best protected physically, morally, and financially.

In New York at present, according to Mr. Hall, there are about 12,000 boys in camps learning to be farmers. There are 10,000 in Wisconsin, 4,000 in New Jersey, 3,000 in Pennsylvania, and about 1,000 in Connecticut. California has promised that in a short while she will have 32,000 boys in farm training.

Mr. Hall said that at present the work at the camps was being financed by private subscription. This would not do, he said, if the United States was going to cope with the problem successfully. The Government must lend a hand, also the States. It was not true, he said, that farmers did not like city boys to work for them. Reports had been received from men in the field showing that after three or four weeks' intensive training the healthy city boy is more than equal to the untrained man on a farm.

"We must establish farm Plattsburgs," said Mr. Hall. "They will be as necessary to ultimate victory in this war as any camp where soldiers are taught their profession."

Among those at the conference were: Dr. David Snedden of Columbia University, Dr. Arthur D. Dean of Albany, Supervisor of Vocational Training for the New York State Military Training Commission; Arthur D. Payne, Secretary of the same body; C. J. Atkinson, Secretary of the Boys' Club Federation; H. A. Fisher of the Hill School Camp, at Pottstown, Penn.; L. C. Freer of the Pen Hills, N. J., Camp for Boys; Walter R. Jones of Camp Prospect, Marlboro-on-Hudson; Joseph Brakeley of the Boys' Camp, at Freehold, N. J.; W. H. Debenham of the Camden, (N. J.,) Boys' Camp, and these five men from Y. M. C. A. camps: Arthur A. Bryant, Bayshore Camp; H. M. Davis, Bernardsville Camp; L. R. Carey, Florida, (N. Y.,) Camp; J. A. Van Dis, New Haven Camps; W. J. Bickett, Bernardsville Camp.

TO MAKE TESTS OF COURAGE

Psychiatrist of Corrections Department to Enter the Army.

Dr. Mortimer W. Raynor, psychiatrist of the Department of Corrections, was appointed a Captain in the United States Army yesterday. He will head a committee of scientific men who, by a series of mental and physical tests, are to grade the courage of the men who are to fight in France. Dr. Raynor said yesterday that by properly applied tests it would be possible to pick a first trench man from the soldier whose sphere of usefulness should be out of the fire zone. The committee will also investigate the effects of shell shock.

Dr. Raynor has not been yet notified when he is to enter active service.

HARVARD CLUB'S SODA BAR.

Nut Sundaes and French Frappes Served Over Its Marble Top.

A six-foot man with the brown of camp upon his face and khaki upon his back walked into the Harvard Club last night and ordered a strawberry ice cream soda—and he got it!

"That's what the war's done to the club," said Paddy Murtagh, the club's first and only soda mixer, as he wiped the marble top of a new fountain, "and the first one what calls me Percy gets poison in his."

Then the interview was interrupted while Paddy, with a hitch at his white uniform, à la drug store, dived after the materials for a nut sundae, with three cherries and a lot of chocolate syrup.

It's not a bad fountain Paddy has. Its marble top is shaded attractively and there are nice little jars labeled "Vanilla," "Chocolate," "Cherry," and the other things that go with a first-class soda fountain.

Paddy got his new job because officers of the army or navy may not patronize a regular bar. There are some 5,000 members of the Harvard Club and 900 of them are in the naval or military service. So hammering and nailing began in a corner off Harvard Hall. The reason was unknown except to the managers until yesterday, when the door was flung open—and there was Paddy behind a marble counter.

"This is a war measure," explained Manager Cullinan, "but it's not war charity. I have figured out that there is as much profit in soda water as in real drinks. It's original, isn't it?"

Upon being assured that it was, Mr. Cullinan predicted that many more clubs would follow in the lead.

"Will the soda fountain replace the Harvard Club's regular bar?" Mr. Cullinan was asked.

"Not yet," was the reply.

At 10 o'clock Paddy closed his fountain, and when last seen was gazing in the semi-darkness of Harvard Hall at the portraits of some of the ancestors of those who had voted him into his new job.

CHESTER RIOTS CONTINUE.

Four More Negroes Are Attacked.—Saloons Closed Indefinitely.

CHESTER, Penn., July 27.—Although a force of nearly 200 armed guards were patrolling the city, a mob of several thousand men and boys renewed race rioting here tonight. Shortly after dark the rioters got beyond control and beat a negro insensible before he could be rescued by the police. Scores were arrested.

When they attacked tonight's victim rioting broke out on a large scale for the fourth time this week. Wagon loads of guards held ready for trouble were rushed to the scene of the disorder and the mob was driven back at the point of revolvers and rifles. After a scene of confusion the streets were cleared, but not before dozens of white men had been beaten into unconsciousness with riot sticks.

Frank Meadows, a negro who was shot at noon today, was reported to be near death in the City Hospital. Two other colored men, fired on at the same time, are also in a serious condition.

Sheriff Neyburn issued a proclamation tonight forbidding citizens to congregate on the streets and ordering every one indoors after 9 P. M., except those whose business made it necessary for them to be on the streets. All saloons and places of amusement were ordered closed indefinitely.

COMODITIES PRICES.

A Break in Those of Certain Metals Featured the Week.

The somewhat paradoxical situation in flour was a feature of Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices this week. While the Spring varieties went up quite sharply, the Winter ones went down even more sharply. A break in metals prices was among the other interesting things. The changes for the week totaled sixty-eight in a list of 334, thirty-eight being declines. Last week, when there were seventy-eight changes, the declines numbered forty-two.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-two standard commodities this week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and for the corresponding week last year:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs.	$15.75	$15.75	$10.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.09¼	.09¼	.09¼
Coffee, Santos, No. 4, lb.	.10⅜	.10	.10⅜
St. br. sheetings, yd.	.16	.16	.08¼
Printcloths, 38½ in., 64x60	.10¼	.10¾	.05⅝
Butter, cream., ex., lb.	.39½	.38	.29½
Cheese, f.c., fresh, sp., lb.	.22	.23	.15⅝
Eggs, West. 1sts, doz.	.33	.34	.28
Apples, evap., ch., lb.	.11	.11	.05¾
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.13½	.13½	.11⅛
Peaches, Cal., dr., lb.	.10¼	.10¼	.04½
Raisins, lb.	.08	.08	.07¼
Flour, Spr. pat., bbl.	13.25	12.75	6.50
Flour, Spr. clear, bbl.	11.75	11.50	6.85
Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	*	*	1.34½
Corn, No. 2 yellow, bu.	2.87½	2.14	.98¾
Oats, No. 2 white, bu.	.91	.85¼	.47½
Hay, pr. tim., 100 lbs.	1.20	1.20	1.45
Hides, Ch. pk., No. 1, lb.	.84	.34	.27
Hides, Chi., cows, nat., lb.	.33½	.33	.25
Leather, hem., sole, lb.	.52	.57	.37
Leather, un. backs., lb.	.75	.80	.62
Iron, pig, F.No.2, Ph., ton	53.00	54.50	19.75
Steel bll., Pitts., ton.	100.00	100.00	42.00
Cop., lake, N. Y., lb.	.27½	.27½	.26½
Cop., elec., N. Y., lb.	.27	.27	.26½
Lead, N. Y., lb.	.10¾	.10	.062
Tin, N. Y., lb.	.62¾	.62¾	.38½
Petrol., ref., gal. in bbl.	.13	.13	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	8.00	8.40	7.00
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	14.85	14.80	9.50
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	7.75	7.75	6.90
Lard, pr. st., Chi., 100 lbs.	20.95	20.15	12.62½
Short ribs, sides, 100 lbs.	21.50	21.00	13.07½
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	42.00	40.50	25.00
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.08¼	.08¼	.05
Rubber, up-R. Para, lb.	.68½	.67¼	.65½
Sugar, fine, gr., 100 lbs	7.50	7.65	7.65
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.24	.24	.16½
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.20	.20	.19
Potatoes, bbl.	3.00	3.75	2.00
Wool, avg. 100, Phila., lb.	.728	.728	.388

*Not quoted.

Despite the downward trend of the general list, the week showed one more advance in foodstuffs than declines. Spring patent flour was up 50 cents a barrel, while Spring clear went up 25 cents. Winter patent, on the other hand, fell off $1.10, and Winter clear dropped 90 cents.

At Chicago live sheep did not change and live beef declined. Live hogs, prime lard, mess pork, and short ribs all advanced. There was no change in hams or bacon here. The best grade of butter listed in the dairy products showed no change for the week, but the medium and lower ones advanced. Cheese was unchanged, while in the eggs, nearby fancies went up still further and the best Western kinds went down. The best eggs are now ten cents a dozen higher at wholesale than at this time a year ago.

All of the changes in vegetables were downward, including potatoes. The latter are now quoted only $1 a barrel higher than in late July, 1916. Cabbage, onions and turnips also dropped in price. Neither the fresh nor the dried fruits in the list showed a change either way. No. 7 Rio coffee declined, while No. 4 Santos went up. Tea showed no changes. No important revisions were apparent in the listed spices. The leading raw sugars continued to go up, but the price of fine granulated lost the ground it gained last week.

The feature of the metals list was the break in pig iron after weeks of steady advances, in which new high levels were touched. No. 2 foundry, at Philadelphia, and Bessemer and grey forge at Pittsburgh all went down. No changes at all were shown by the semi-finished and finished forms of metal. In the minor metals advances in spelter, lead, and tin offset declines in ordinary antimony and lake copper. Foundry coke was higher.

Advances in oats and corn produced the week's changes in the grains, nearby wheat still being unquoted. The hide market showed a drop in branded cow stock, against advances in heavy native cows, No. 1 heavy cows and No. 1 buff. A landslide was apparent in the leather market, in which the only price not quoted lower was that of belting butts.

Crude rubber and raw silk were firmer. Two of the thirteen changes shown by drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs and oils were upward, the features in this part of the list including a further rise in domestic Epsom salts and a $3 break in opium, in jobbing lots, to a somewhat normal level of $24 a pound. The naval stores showed advances in resin and turpentine.

The week brought no changes to the woolen list, but burlaps went up still further under the influence of more bullish reports. The ups and downs of cotton, coupled with prolonged inactivity on the part of buyers—principally where first-hand goods were concerned—brought about an easier feeling in several constructions of gray goods. Colored cottons, though pretty quiet, did not change in price.

FEWER DRY GOODS BUYERS.

But Distribution Is Ahead of Same Period Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Marshal Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade says:

"Wholesale distribution of dry goods for the current week is running in advance of the corresponding period of 1916. The volume of road sales for immediate delivery is about even with the same week last year but is considerably in excess of a year ago for future delivery. Customers have been in the market in smaller numbers. Collections are normal. Prices on domestic cotton goods are firm."

Deer a Nuisance to Farmers.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 27.—Petitions begging relief from the deer nuisance are being circulated through the farming districts of Atlantic County addressed to Governor Edge and signed by almost every farmer. Farmers say the herds of deer have caused $10,000 damage to crops within the last two months. Under the law they may not kill the animals, and want the Governor to do something to reduce the great number that now abound.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Jacket	.09
Alta	.02	Justice	.02
Andes	.12	Mexican	.10
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.09
Bullion	.02	Overman	.01
Caledonia	.07	Potosi	.03
Challenge Con.	.01	Savage	.07
Chollar	.04	Sierra Nevada	.09
Confidence	.03	Union Con.	.10
Con. Virginia	.21	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.61½
Hale & Norcross	.02		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.25	Goldfield Merger	.03
Halifax	.25	Great Bend	.07
Jim Butler	.70	Jumbo Exten.	.24
McNamara	.15	Jumbo Junior	.04
Midway	.09	Kawanas	.12
Mizpah	.10	Silver Pick	.10
Monarch Pitts.	.09	Spearhead	.10
Montana	.19	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.10	Big Four	.05
Rescue	.19	Consolidated	.25
Tonopah Exten.	2.25	Morning Glory	.18
Tonopah Nev.	6.00	Union Amalg.	.14
West End	.65	White Caps	1.27½
West Tonopah	.15	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	.70
Atlanta	.09	Nevada Hills	.20
Booth	.07	Packard	.32
Daisy	.02	Rochester	.47
Florence	.14	Round Mountain	.29
Fraction	.03	United Eastern	4.12½
Goldfield Con.	.54	United Mines	.50

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5¼	6	Granite	.50	.60
Dr. J'pot.	3¾	5	Isabella	10¼	10¾
Elkton	5½	7	McKinney	.16	.18
El Paso	.25	.30	Portland	.145	.150
Fanny R.	4	5	Vindicator	.74	.76
Golden C.	21¾	21¾	U. Gold M.	21	22½
Gold Sov.	6¼	7¼			

WILL HELP LUMBERMEN COMBAT I. W. W. PERIL

Washington Delegation Going to Northwest to Appeal for Unity in War Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—In order to combat the efforts of agitators of the Industrial Workers of the World and other disturbing elements in the labor situation, and to obtain full co-operation of lumber manufacturers, a delegation composed of representatives of the Government, and the British, French, and Italian Missions, American aircraft manufacturers and Pacific Coast spruce lumber men, will leave Washington early next week for the Pacific Coast States. They will deliver a series of addresses on the war situation and appeal to all elements to aid the Government in waging the war against Germany.

The delegation will include E. T. Allen of the Lumber Committee of the Council of National Defense, Lieut. Col. L. W. E. Rees of the British Royal Flying Corps, Major R. Perfetti of the Italian Mission, Captain Henry Douriff of the French Mission, and Howard E. Jayne and F. A. Douty, representing the spruce lumbermen. They will take with them a series of moving pictures showing scenes at the front and will tell of recent war developments. They will visit, among other towns, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, and San Francisco.

The Aircraft Production Board stated today that even with the improved specifications proposed by the spruce manufacturers at their recent conference with Government representatives, which require more careful selection and less raw material than those in common use, it was estimated that the demands of the joint allied and American program would still call for far larger amounts of spruce than were manufactured last year. Although this will require an unusual output by the spruce manufacturers, both on the Pacific Coast and in North Carolina and Virginia, where part of the supply can be obtained, it is regarded by no means impossible.

The purpose of next week's trip, according to the Aircraft Production Board, will be to educate manufacturers and the far Western public, as well, to the needs of the situation, arouse their enthusiasm and loyal co-operation, and insure that nothing is left undone that will help spur up the production and quick delivery of the necessary aircraft material. The men who will make the trip will be able to explain in detail to the lumbermen the exact requirements of the aircraft manufacturers with the reasons for their demands, enabling them to carry out the terms of their contracts more intelligently than correspondence alone would permit. At the same time their personal investigation of conditions on the Coast will enable the Government's representatives to better understand what difficulties they must prepare to meet and how best to apportion the supply.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 27.—Governors of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Utah are planning to work together to check internal troubles in their States, particularly illegal activities of Industrial Workers of the World, Governor Moses Alexander of Idaho asserted today.

Plans to co-operate in fighting forest fires and blocking attempts to destroy crops in order to save the timber for the Government ships and the crops for the people will be completed first, the Idaho Executive said.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

ALLIANCE, Neb.—Barnett & Co.; W. B. Barnett, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
AUSTIN, Texas—Max Shaman; Miss S. Malasky, ready-to-wear; 300 5th Av.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Schlenger, Co.; S. Schleisner, ladies' cloaks, dresses; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; M. Schneeberger, leather goods, hosiery, gloves, corsets; Jacob Reed's Sons, wearing apparel.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; Mrs. E. B. Barnard, art needlework; 120 West 32d.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Olshine Co.; M. Olshine, ready-to-wear; Hermitage.
BOSTON—Blodgett, Ordway & Webber; C. M. Larrabee, dress goods; 396 Broadway.
BOSTON—Goldman, Schnitzer & Zimmermann, L. Goldman, mfrs cloaks, suits; Latham.
CHICAGO—Hirsh-Wickwire Co.; W. M. Hopkinson and J. C. Hayes, piece goods; 200 6th Av.; Herald Square.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Cincinnati Fair; B. Shearman, millinery; 621 B'way, Room 540.
CRAWFORD, Texas—M. Marks, dry goods, clothing; Somerset.
DALLAS, Texas—M. Saul, Inc.; M. Saul and Miss C. Greenstein, ready-to-wear, millinery; 303 5th Av.
DALLAS, Texas—W. A. Green & Co.; H. B. Oden, carpets, rugs, housefurnishing goods; 1,150 Broadway; Breslin.
EL PASO, Texas—I. Laskin & Bro.; I. Laskin, dry goods, clothing, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; J. R. Duncan, dry goods, notions, ready-to-wear; 212 5th Av.; Grand.
FULTON, Ill.—H. Robbins Co.; E. Robbins, clothing, shoes; Breslin.
GREENVILLE, Miss.—Nelms & Blum Co.; S. Blum, women's, children's, ready-to-wear, millinery, shoes, toys; 383 4th Av.
GREENVILLE, Ohio—Eikenberry & Christopher Co.; T. B. Christopher, clothing, shoes; Herald Square.
HELENA, Mon.—Sands Bros.; L. A. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
HIAWATHA, Kan.—Middlebrook Bros.; H. O. Middlebrook, ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—J. W. Robinson Co.; Miss E. Usher, toilet goods; 111 5th Av.; Richmond.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Leader Merc. Co.; J. Herzog, rugs, draperies, curtains; 38 W. 32d.
MISSOULA, Mon.—The Leader; J. Danziger, general mdse.; 141 5th Av.; Breslin.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Scott-Halliburton Co.; M. D. Scott, waists, corsets, women's, infants' wear, housefurnishing goods; 1,140 Broadway; Algonquin.
PITTSBURGH—Grant & McKee Co.; G. P. Grant, carpets, rugs, linoleums; Navarre.
PLAINVIEW, Texas—Richards Bros. & Collier; T. E. Richards, ready-to-wear, millinery; 38 W. 32d.
PUEBLO, Col.—Pueblo Store Co.; P. D. Paxton, silks, dress goods, trimmings; 220 5th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; S. H. Gruman, men's furnishing goods; 1,123 Broadway; Flanders.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Paris Millinery Co.; Mrs. A. F. Smith, millinery; 141 5th Av.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Clarke Bros.' Stores; A. Cameron, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.; Collingwood.
SEATTLE, Wash.—The Rhodes Co.; Miss D. Thornquest, children's junior corsets; muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,150 Broadway.
SEATTLE, Wash.—MacDougall & Southwick Co.; Miss I. N. Geyer, art goods; Miss M. D. Boening, infants' wear, corsets; W. B. Pirtle, mdse. mgr.; 23 E. 26th.
SPOKANE, Wash.—Spokane D. G. Co.; O. Van Dorn, linens, white goods; A. Call, women's tailoring dept.; 225 4th Av.
SPOKANE, Wash.—Culbertson-Grote-Rankin Co.; Mrs. M. C. Oppenheimer, waists, sweaters, silk petticoats; 120 W. 32d.
STOCKTON, Cal.—The Wonder; J. Maloney, P. Cahn, ready to wear; 120 W. 32d.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Lewis-Zuloski-Merc Co.; Mrs. L. W. Nichols, pattern hats; 303 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Scruggs-Vanderveort-Barney D. G. Co.; J. S. Laurie, upholstery goods; 23 E. 26th.
TAMPA, Fla.—Tarr-Martin Co.; R. H. Tarr, housefurnishing goods, carpets, furniture; Gregorian.
WACO, Texas—Snaman & Co.; Miss Sachs, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
YORK, Neb.—F. C. Middlebrook, general mdse.; 334 4th Av.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

DRESSES.—Will buy for cash jobs, any quantity of taffeta dresses. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

GEORGETTES.—2 and 3 thread domestic Georgettes; also Georgines; will buy several hundred pieces; spot cash. Shapiro Bros., 516 Broadway.

PLUSH.—40-40 plush; quote lowest price. K 137 Times.

POPLINS wanted for cash, American Woolen Co.'s No. 6700½ or any other cotton, wool, black. Hirschorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

SILKS.—Open to buy silks of all descriptions up to 85 cents a yard. Store, 423 4th Av.

SKIRTS.—White and colored wash skirts, any quantities for spot cash. Call up to 1 o'clock. Teitlebaum, 43 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Will place stock orders on snappy styles and suits. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

VELOURS.—All shades F. and H. Botan or similar. Revera Co., 127 Madison Av.

VELOURS.—Open to buy velours and broadcloth for cash. Far. 2347.

Offerings to Buyers

ASTRACHANS, quilted linings, velveteens, Pearson's fancy plush. Greeley 4376.

CHARMEUSE.—Best quality 40-inch black taupe, beige, &c., $1.47½. Madison Square 9388.

COATS.—Silk plush coats, 48 inches long, 72-inch sweep, serge lining, with belt all around and 8-inch mole collar, at $10. Call and see this wonder of this season. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—All wool serge and taffeta dresses, $6.75 up. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

GLOVE CLOTH.—Jersey cotton, navy and brown, quantity. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

MIDDIES.—We have still middies in cotton, silk, smocks, and sport coats, for immediate delivery, at low market prices. 446 Broadway, G. & L. Middy Blouse Co.

PLUSH COATS.—Our line, consisting of seal plush and other pile fabric coats of the better grade is ready. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

VENETIAN fancy and sateen, cheap; also colored esquimette plush. Greeley 4376.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..4¾@5 per cent. for the best names
Thursday...4¾@5 " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Some New Things in Dolls.

What is said to be the first American-made "moving eye," or sleeping, doll that can be sold at retail as low as $1.50 will be put on the market here in the next few days. Heretofore these dolls have been retailed at $2.50 and up, though there is a Japanese-made doll of this type that also can be sold over the counter at $1.50. The Japanese doll is strung with elastic cord, however, while the American one makes use of steel wire springs, which insure longer wear. The Japanese doll is also about three times as handy as the American, due to the difference in the compositions from which they are made. The wholesale price of the new American doll will be $10.50 a dozen. A new thing in characters is a three-inch "Teddy," in khaki, that wholesales at $15 a dozen and retails around $2.50.

Misses' Garment Sales Irregular.

Between the cariiness of the season and the discount controversy, misses' garments for Fall have not fared any too well as yet. The best indications are, however, that business, while now irregular, will soon settle into normal channels and give no cause for uneasiness to any one. Nothing seems to have stood out very much in the business that has been done so far. One feature, however, is that buyers from the Far West are said to be favoring dresses, while from the East the market have gone in more for coats and suits. The great bulk of the business being done is on the darker shades.

Trading Was Light Again.

Printcloth buying was again far from active in this market yesterday, though some business was put through on second-hand goods at prices a little under what the mills asked. The latter were firm in their refusal to meet the figures of second hands, in spite of the recent easing off at the South, and the result has been to give the market a slightly better undertone. In the coarser goods second hands sold 5.50 sheetings at 8¾ cents for August-September shipment, but first hands wanted 9 cents for the same cloth and delivery. Mill sales of 48 square four-yard sheetings were reported for August shipment at 12 cents. First-hand printcloth prices closed nominally as follows:

39-inch, 80-80s	14c	28½-inch, 64-60s	*10½c
39-inch, 72-78s	12½c	28½-inch, 64-56s	*10¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	11¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	11c
39-inch, 56-44s	*8¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	8½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	10¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	7¼c

*Asked.

Jewelry Sales Are Good.

Manufacturers of jewelry are elated with the way business is keeping up in spite of the recent flotation of the Liberty Loan and the usual mid-Summer lethargy on the part of the retailers. Platinum jewelry is especially good, and price appears to be no object when a piece has originality and beauty. The call for platinum rings is the most active, with bar brooches also selling well. Lavalieres are being bought as well, but hardly to the extent they have been in recent years. The better kinds of gold jewelry are also meeting the favor of buyers. Platinum continues steady at the last prices quoted. These are $111 an ounce for metal containing 10 per cent. iridium, and $105 an ounce for medium platinum.

Separate Skirts Sell Well.

A nice house business has been done here in separate skirts in the last couple of weeks, and salesmen out with Fall merchandise also are doing well. The straight-line effect dominates the offerings, many pleated skirts being shown among them with considerable success. One-piece drapes are also proving good sellers. Military effects, while selling, have not been as active so far as had been expected. Many of the most popular models incorporate novel treatments of pockets, while sash, half-belt and cartridge-belt effects also are seen. Buttons are used, too. Some skirts are made with fancy borders. As a general rule the new models are a bit longer than last season's, but the width shows little change.

Fall Styles Not Yet Settled.

Accompanying the discount controversy that is rather disrupting business in the women's wear trade, another factor which also causes unsettlement is the uncertainty over styles. Buyers have not yet determined what to order, suits or dresses. A short while ago suits had the advantage, but now some talk is heard in buying circles that the styles in these garments do not show change enough to warrant them success. Coats have moved into a strong position and this is usually taken as an indication that dresses will also be popular. Toward the latter part of next month, the imported models will arrive, and some buyers feel it is best to wait developments until then.

Sweaters in Plaid Design.

Among the women's sweaters now being offered by retailers is one line of goods in which plaid designs are carried out. They are, of course, in the more expensive ranges. Whether the manufacturer was able to foresee a possible vogue for such goods as a result of the visiting Kilties is not known, but the patterns offer a pleasing variety from the ordinary striped and plain colored merchandise. Other sweaters vary the monotony of the conventional striped designs by having the stripes laid across the garment from the waist down.

Horsehide Glove for Aviators.

With the placing of an order for some 28,000 odd pairs of horsehide gloves for aviators in the service, the opinion was expressed by a glove man yesterday that these articles will see a much larger demand in the future than they have enjoyed. He pointed out that for rough work in all sorts of weather the horsehide glove comes very near ideal for the purpose. The leather is pliable, and at the same time enough oil is retained to shed water. Constructed with a wool or fur lining, he said that in the future automobile drivers will probably rely upon such gloves to a large extent.

Active Buying of Summer Cloths.

The opening of men's wear Summer fabrics has attained a full measure of success. On the leading lines of tropical worsteds and other lightweight constructions the demand has been very active. Much of the activity is due, so sellers believe, to substitution by the clothiers of these goods in their orders for woolen cloths which will be scarce and high priced. In other words, it is understood the clothing manufacturers are fully aware that there will be a shortage of woolens, and to protect themselves are purchasing the lightweight materials now on the market as substitutes.

Discussed the Wool Situation.

A committee of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association had a conference in Washington on Thursday with the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense regarding, among other things, the conservation of wool by the elimination of as many sample models as possible. It is understood that the committee did not consider the outlook for future wool supplies so poor as some of the big fabric manufacturers contend it is, nor did they agree wholly with the views of the board in regard to the sample models. Among the evidence used by the committee to show that the wool outlook is not as black as it has been painted was a clipping from the business page of THE TIMES, in which exception was taken to a pessimistic statement by the President of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers. Another "exhibit" was a recent advertisement of a well-known men's clothing house of this city, in which it was said that their garments would continue to contain 100 per cent. wool, regardless of what anybody else did.

READY TO TAKE OVER SHIPS.

Board to Begin Commandeering and Pushing Fabrication Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The reorganized Shipping Board got to work today under a full head of steam. At a meeting of the board Edward N. Hurley was formally elected Chairman and R. B. Stevens was named as Vice Chairman to succeed Theodore Brent, whose resignation was accepted yesterday by President Wilson. Mr. Hurley then made this statement:

"We have actively begun work. We have found things in excellent condition, and are now for making progress as rapidly as we can. We find that our problem has three phases—labor, timber, and steel.

"The labor situation is in a satisfactory shape. We are getting into the timber and steel situations. Today we gave considerable attention to the distribution of ships—that is, the bringing of certain ones from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and the best utilization of others for the transportation of cargoes needed abroad."

Soon after the Shipping Board meeting there was a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, at which Rear Admiral Washington L. Capps was installed as general manager.

It was stated today that it was the hope of the Shipping Board and Fleet Corporation to put into full operation within a few days the program for the commandeering of ships and the construction of fabrication plants.

A report was current today that the Shipping Board had ready for service at least half of the German tonnage interned in American ports at the outbreak of the war. No formal statement was made, however.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

CROW MOTOR SALES COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Crow Motor Sales Company, dealers in second-hand automobiles, 1,891 Broadway, by Leroy B. C. Delaney, a creditor for $500 for legal services. It was stated that the liabilities are over $100,000 and the assets here are about $1,500, but it is believed there are other assets located in other parts of the country, at cost about equal to the liabilities. Charles Hanford was appointed receiver in bond of $500. It is allied in business with the Jennings Motor Sales Corporation.

JENNINGS MOTOR SALES CORPORATION.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Jennings Motor Sales Corporation, distributers of automobiles, 1,891 Broadway, by Leroy B. C. Delaney, a creditor for $1,000 for professional services. It was stated that the liabilities are $50,000 and assets in this city $10,000. There are other assets located in Philadelphia and Washington. It is a New York corporation, of which Joseph A. Jennings was President. The corporation was sales agent for the Hals car. The Gotham Auto Body and Painting Company, it was said, had served notice of lien upon the cars in its possession. Charles Harwood was appointed receiver in bond of $5,000 and authorized to continue business ten days.

MOSES D. MOSS, accident lawyer, 150 Nassau Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $88,313, of which $80,700 is secured by bond and mortgage, and assets of $200, a law library, which is exempt, and $79 judgment for legal services. Mr. Moss has a 50 per cent. interest in the result of several cases pending for personal injuries. The secured creditors are the Title Guarantee Company, $33,000; Frank W. Blatvelt, $18,000, and Edward Schmeyer, $18,000.

LOUIS SCHAFFER, waist manufacturer, 520 West 160th St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $17,000 and no assets. A large part of the liabilities were for goods sold to the Sedora Waist Company.

WILLIAM C. REED, proprietor, 11 West Thirtieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,411 and assets of $78.

SCHWINGER & GREENWALD.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Schwinger & Greenwald, tobacco dealers, 122 Second Avenue, by these creditors: Calea Stern, $500; S. Monday & Sons, Inc., $45, and Jacob. I. Edelstein, $88.

W. H. PARKERTON.—James A. Foley has been appointed receiver for W. H. Parkerton, wire works, 145 West Eighteenth Street, in bond of $3,000.

M. HELFGOTT & SON, INC.—Thomas H. Mathers, Jr., has been appointed receiver of M. Helfgott & Son, wholesale paper and twine, 532 West Thirtieth Street and 132 Nassau Street, in bond of $1,000. Liabilities are $15,000, and assets $2,000.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 256 business failures in the United States during the week, against 241 for the previous week, and 233, 320, 266, and 248 for the corresponding weeks of 1916 to 1913. The Middle States had 56; New England, 38; Southern, 50; Western, 53; Northwestern, 30, and Far Western, 29. Canada had 18, against 13 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the failures had less than $5,000 capital, and 9 per cent. had from $1,500 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 27.—Bankruptcy petition of Frank P. Hadfield filed; liabilities, $12,912.09; assets, $11,611.55, with $5,725 declared exempt.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Arnold, Hastings—Corvan Co., Inc. $105.64
Boggi, John—N. Sivigila 181.66
Baumgarten, Samuel—Mutual Thread Co. 192.24
Blakeney, Albert N.—Central Metal and Supply Co. 2,399.60
Buck, Gustav—David Mayer Brewing Co. 446.47
Berry, Boyd O.—M. Bogdenoff 139.18
Culver, Charles W.—Plainfield Trust Co. 114.65
City of New York—L. H. Beers, costs 111.68
Cottone, Sallo—R. Schiek 101.90
Colombo, Michael—M. Rappaport 856.20
Daveneu, James—J. A. Mittnacht, Jr. 404.01
Donohue, William—Shore Acres and Inland Development Co. 1,619.79
Same—Same 1,619.79
Globe Indemnity Co.—P. Rosenwasser, 2,468.72
Golod, Paul, and P. & G. Tiling and Construction Co.—C. Ferber et al. 170.65
Govers, Francis X.—H. Aram 185.60
Goldstein, Max—J. A. Jerauld 105.21
Herenstein, Abraham F., or Adolph—A. Donner 278.66
Hempstead House and Home Co.—J. Lappin 1,270.42
Hipkins-Bayly, Inc.—Penn. Cement Co. 221.06
Jacobs, Rubin—H. Sutton et al. 141.88
Joslin, Ivan—W. C. Hurley 188.50
Kobre, Israel and Chas. W. Dunfee—G. H. Stern et al. 220.95
Kon, Jacob H.—S. Herman 116.18
Kahn, Louis J.—Cosmopolitan Bank 1,012.22
Krzyewski, Alexander—Max Stiner & Co. 200.77
Leibowitz, Carl and Paul A.—A. Goldner 227.68
Laughran, Edmond J.—John A. Eckert & Co.

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street

Branch Office: 475 Fifth Avenue New York

The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages made by Railroad and other Corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.

Receives deposits upon certificates of Deposit, or subject to check, and allows interest on daily balances.

Manages Real Estate and lends money on bond and mortgage.

Foreign Exchange

LONDON PARIS

Timid Capital

Capital is often spoken of as "timid." The investor who hoards it, however, invariably defeats his own purpose.

The present opportunity is an excellent one to obtain the safer securities at attractive prices.

To the shrewd investor who realizes this fact, we will gladly send our booklet "Is Interest Return An Index of Safety?" and our 12 page monthly "Bond Topics."

This combination T-315 is sent free on request.

A.H. Bickmore & Co. 111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

MUNICIPAL BONDS

Established 1898.

Devitt, Tremble & Co. (Inc.)

27 Pine Street, New York

Chicago Philadelphia Detroit

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

C. C. Kerr & Co.

2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Carefully Selected Bonds For Investment

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO., Boston NEW YORK Chicago

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

Acts as Executor, Trustee, Agent, Custodian.

Pays Interest on Deposits

Interest on Deposits

Checking accounts at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York with average balances of $1,000 or over earn interest at the rate of 2% a year, credited semi-annually. 140 Broadway and 5th Avenue and 43rd Street.

U. S. Finishing

DAWSON, LYON & CO. INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS 40 WALL STREET NEW YORK

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, August 7, 1917, for Contract 181, for removing a steel-frame superstructure and furnishing and erecting a portable steel building at Shaft 11 of the City tunnel, erecting a brick storage building and doing miscellaneous work, all in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN P. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing HAY, OATS, STRAW, BRAN, FRESH BEEF, and other perishable food supplies, required at cantonment camps at Yaphank, L. I., N. Y.; Wrightstown, N. J.; Admiral, Md., and Petersburg, Va., during the period from September 1 to December 31, 1917, will be received here until 11 A. M., Aug. 15, 1917. Further information will be furnished on application to the Department Quartermaster.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Another Dull Session Closes with Prices at High Levels —No Mexican Loan.

No new tendencies were observable in the stock market yesterday, which again reflected the general indisposition of the public to trade pending a settlement of factors which have arisen in connection with the Government's demand for more revenue and lower prices for the materials it must buy. Dealings ran a little over 300,000 shares, with prices working toward higher levels in most cases, but without any sign of bullish enthusiasm in either the rails or industrials. Traders who thought that the market was nearly bare of buying orders made an attempt to find the soft spots by selling some of the steel issues, but prices held rather more firmly than they expected, and the pressure was soon removed. United States Steel, dealings in which made up 25 per cent. of the total, fell to 120¾, but rallied from that figure to 122⅞ at the close, which was 1½ points above the previous close. In the rails most interest attached to the behavior of St. Paul, following the reduction in its dividend and the publication of a statement of reasons given out by the Directors yesterday. Selling on moderate volume carried the price of this issue down to 67¾ at the low, but it recovered to 68⅝, reducing the net loss to a half point.

The St. Paul management is carrying a heavy burden in its ambitious extension to the Pacific coast, but sees no reason to doubt the wisdom of the decision to add more than 3,000 miles to its system in view of the competitive conditions which left the company at a disadvantage without its own coast connection. The fixed charges were increased about $9,500,000 per annum through the outlay of the Puget Sound extension, and the development of new traffic has not been rapid enough to keep up the average earnings of the entire system. This would not have been a serious matter had operating conditions continued as they were when the new line was constructed, but costs have gone up to an extent undreamed of a few years ago, as illustrated by the addition of $2,000,000 to the company's wage account alone in the first six months of this year.

The reports from Washington yesterday expressing the Treasury Department's disapproval of proposed Mexican financing at this centre were not clear to bankers, who stated yesterday that there has been no serious discussion of such a loan. Last October representatives of the Carranza Government made inquiry looking to the provision of $150,000,000, but even under the more favorable conditions then existing they received no encouragement. It is out of the question to expect anyone to initiate new financing for Mexico until the United States is ready to offer what amounts to a guarantee that interest and principal will be paid.

LONDON MARKET IS FIRM.

Old War Loan and Tax-Free Issue Are Fairly Active.

LONDON, July 27.—The Stock Exchange finished the business week quietly and steadily. The old war loan and the new tax-free issue were fairly active, but other gilt-edged securities were neglected. Rubber shares led in dealings, but oil shares and shipping securities were good. The decline in Russian securities appeared to have been checked, but few transactions in them were recorded.

Americans were idle but steady. Money was plentiful and discounts easy.

Trading Unchanged on Bourse.

PARIS, July 27.—Prices were unchanged on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 10 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent loan, 88 francs 70 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High .....3 | Last 2¾
Low .....2½ | Renewals 2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days.... 4½	Sixty days....4¾@5
Ninety days.... 4½	Ninety days.. 5
Four months..4¼@4¾	Four months..5 @5¼
Five months..4¼@4¾	Five months.. 5¼
Six months.... 4¾	Six months... 5¼

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3⅛
Non-members and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3¼@3⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3⅝@4¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....4¾
4 to 6 months.....4¾@5
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7555	$4.7555	$4.7555	...
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	...
Francs—				
Demand	5.70⅞	5.70⅜	5.70⅝	—.00¼
Cables	5.75⅛	5.75⅛	5.75⅛	—.00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	21.55	21.25	21.55	...
Cables	21.65	21.35	21.65	...

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Check	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.7555	4.76⅞
5.1825 Paris	5.70⅝	5.75⅛
China—		
Hongkong	63.00	68.10
Peking	99.00	99.125
Shanghai	93.00	98.125
19.295 Greece	19.80	19.90
40.10 Holland	41.31¼	*41.43¾
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.23	7.22
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.25
Yokohama	51.25	51.25
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.50 Russia	21.53	21.65
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	32.05	32.20
Copenhagen	29.40	29.60
Christiania	29.95	30.05
19.295 Spain	22.85	23.00
South America—		
32.41 Rio	25.25	25.375
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.75	43.875
5.1826 Switzerland	4.58	4.56

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.—		—Commercial.—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69⅝	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

*Plus 1-32.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $526,103,581; balance, $51,083,311; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $250,797; Federal Reserve credit balance, $14,528,996.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $2.8125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39¾d, off ⅛d; in New York, 78½c, off ⅛0; Mexican dollars, 60¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$13,408,336	$13,408,336
Ord. internal revenue..	40,142,951	40,142,951
Income tax	8,745,442	8,745,442
Miscellaneous	6,894,119	6,894,119
Total receipts	$69,190,850	$69,190,850
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	112,671,289	112,671,289
Excess of tot. disburse. over total receipts	594,687,337	594,687,337
Expenditures	181,862,140	181,862,140

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Alpha L. & Ry.pf.	1¼	Q.	.....	.....
Am. Writing Paper pf.	$1.75	Q.	Aug. 15	July 31
By-Prod. Coke	1½	Q.	.....	.....
Do	1	Ex.	.....	.....
Freeport, Texas	$1	Q.	Aug. 15	Aug. 10
Do	$2	Ex.	Aug. 15	Aug. 10
General Chem.	1½	Q.	Sep. 1	Aug. 22
Indian Ref. pf.	7	Q.	Aug. 20	Aug. 4
M. W. Util. pf.	$1.50	Q.	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Semet-Solvay	2	Q.	.....	.....
Do	2	Ex.	.....	.....
Standard Milling	1½	Q.	Aug. 10	Aug. 2
Do pf.	1¾	Q.	Aug. 10	Aug. 2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	328,370	227,381	834,786
Year to date	113,018,260	93,873,501	76,331,526

	Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	66	67	200	Ajax Rubber	66¼	66½	66¼	66½	— ½
	5	5¼	200	Alaska Gold Mines	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	...
	28½	29	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29	29	28½	28½	+ ¼
	92¾	92⅞	1,100	Am. Beet Sugar	93	93	92½	92½	— ¼
	48	48½	1,000	Am. Can	48	48¾	48	48	...
	107	108	200	Am. Can pf	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	+ ⅛
	75¾	76	200	Am. Car & Fdry	75½	75¾	75½	75¾	+ ⅛
	12¾	13¼	300	Am. H. & Leather	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
	13⅞	14⅛	700	Am. Ice	12⅞	14	12⅞	14	+1
	57¾	57⅞	300	Am. International	57½	57¼	57¼	57½	...
	27	27½	5,900	Am. Linseed	27¼	27½	27	27⅜	+ ⅛
	71½	72	2,200	Am. Locomotive	71	71¾	71	71½	+ ½
	102¾	103	100	Am. Locomotive pf	103	103	103	103	...
	15	15⅜	100	Am. Malting	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
	70	70½	2,500	Am. Malting 1st pf	69¾	70½	69¼	69½	+ ⅜
	103	103⅛	3,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	102¾	103⅛	102½	103⅛	+ ⅝
	99	101	100	Am. Snuff pf. new	100	100	100	100	+1⅝
	67⅝	68	100	Am. Steel F'dries	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67¾	— ⅛
	121	121¼	400	Am. Sugar Ref	121	121⅞	121	121⅞	+ ⅜
	50¾	50½	1,200	Am. Sumatra Tob	50	50⅝	50	50½	+ ⅛
	118¾	118⅝	4,500	Am. Tel. & Tel	119½	119⅝	117⅝	118⅝	— ⅛
	201	205	800	Am. Tobacco	203	204½	203	204½	+ ½
	101	101¼	500	Am. Tob. pf. new	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ⅛
	53	53½	200	Am. Woolen	53	53⅝	53	53⅝	— ⅛
	76⅞	77	4,100	Anaconda Copper	76¼	77¼	76⅛	77	+1
	58½	59¼	100	Associated Oil	60	60	60	60	-1
	100⅜	100½	400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100⅜	100½	100⅜	100½	+ ⅛
	105¼	106½	700	At., Gulf & West I.	105	105½	104½	105½	+1½
	73	73⅝	16,800	Baldwin Loco	70⅞	73⅛	70¼	73	+2⅝
	99	100	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	100	100	100	100	— ⅝
	60½	60⅞	600	Baltimore & Ohio	60⅞	60⅞	60⅝	70	+ ½
	68	69	10	Baltimore & O. pf	68	68	68	68	...
	1¼	1¼	600	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	...
	126¼	126¾	14,800	Beth.S.class B t.cfs.	125½	126½	124⅝	126½	+1½
	50¾	61	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	50⅞	59⅞	59⅞	50⅞	+ ⅛
	98¼	100¼	100	Burns Brothers	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
	160½	162	500	Canadian Pacific	160	161	160	161	+1
	87½	87½	950	Central Leather Co	86⅜	87½	86⅜	87½	+ ⅝
	112¾	114	100	Central Leather pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	...
	34	34⅜	200	Cerro de Pasco	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
	80	81	600	Chandler Motor	80	80⅝	80	80⅝	+ ⅛
	59½	60	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	59¾	59⅞	59¼	59⅞	+ ⅛
	33½	34	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼	...
	68⅜	69	6,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	67¾	68⅞	67¾	68⅞	— ⅛
	109¾	110⅛	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	110	110	110	110	...
	33⅞	34¼	1,800	C., R. I. & P. t. cfs.	34¼	34¼	33⅞	34¼	— ⅛
	71½	72	200	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t.cfs.	72	72	71½	71½	— ⅛
	58⅜	58½	1,400	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. cfs.	58⅞	59	58⅜	58½	— ⅛
	19⅞	20	600	Chile Copper	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
	54⅜	54⅞	1,700	Chino Copper	53⅜	54⅞	53⅜	54⅜	+ ¼
	40¼	40¼	400	Columbia Gas & El	40¼	40½	40¼	40¼	...
	97	100	100	Continental Can	99	99	99	99	...
	35¼	35½	11,500	Corn Products Ref	34⅞	35⅜	34⅝	35⅜	+ ½
	80⅞	81⅛	10,200	Crucible Steel	80⅜	81¼	80¼	81	+ ¼
	102	103	100	Crucible Steel pf	102¼	102½	102½	102½	...
	39¾	40¼	400	Cuba Cane Sugar	39½	39⅝	39½	39½	— ⅛
	89¼	90	400	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	89¼	89¾	89¼	89¼	—1½
	190	195	400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	190	190	190	190	...
	16¾	17½	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	17	17	17	17	+1
	27½	27¾	16,100	Distillers' Secur	28	28	28¼	27½	+ ⅛
	24½	24¾	1,400	Erie	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
	46	47	100	Federal M. & S. pf	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	+1¼
	46	47	100	Do. cash	47	47	47	47	...
	111¼	111⅞	10,800	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	110⅝	111½	109	111½	+ ⅛
	81	82	100	Granby Consol	80	80	80	80	— ⅛
	32¾	33	800	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	32¼	32⅝	32¼	32½	+ ½
	42	42⅝	200	Greene-Cananea	42	42	42	42	—6⅜
	54	60	100	Hartman Corp	55¼	55½	55¼	55½	— ⅛
	53¼	53½	2,700	Inspiration Copper	54⅝	53½	54⅝	55¼	+ ½
	9¼	9½	100	Interboro Consol	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	...
	25½	20	1,500	Int. Mer. Marine	28¼	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
	87⅝	87⅞	7,000	Int. Mer. Marine pf	86⅜	87⅞	86⅜	87⅝	+1⅛
	38⅝	38⅞	1,900	Int. Nickel	39	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ¼
	21⅜	22¼	100	Kansas City South	22	22	22	22	...
	42¾	42⅞	2,600	Kennecott Copper	42⅜	43¼	42⅜	42⅞	+ ⅛
	91½	92	600	Lackawanna Steel	90⅜	91½	90½	91½	+ ¼
	20	20¼	1,100	Lee Rubber & Tire	21⅛	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	—1
	62¾	63¼	100	Lehigh Valley	63	63	63	63	...
	33	33½	1,700	Maxwell Motors	33	33⅜	32⅜	33	+ ⅜
	61	62	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	61	61	60⅜	60⅜	—2¾
	24	24½	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
	95¼	96	3,800	Mexican Petroleum	94½	96¾	94	95½	+1½
	40½	40⅞	2,200	Miami Copper	40	40⅞	40	40⅝	+ ⅜
	57⅜	58¼	3,700	Midvale Steel	57¼	58	57	58	+ ¾
	31¾	32	800	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs.	31⅞	32	31⅝	32	...
	34	33	100	National Acme	34	34	34	34	— ⅛
	36	36¼	300	Nat. Conduit & C	36¼	36⅜	36	36¼	— ⅛
	44½	44⅝	1,700	Nat. Enam. & St	43½	44⅝	43¼	44½	+1½
	110	110½	200	Nat. Lead	110	110	110	110	+ ⅛
	22	22⅜	500	Nevada Con. Cop	22¼	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
	30⅝	31	200	N. O., Tex. & Mex	31	31	31	31	...
	131	139	100	N. Y. Air Brake	132	132	132	132	...
	88¼	88⅝	200	N. Y. Central	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	+ ¼
	35⅝	36	300	N. Y., N. H. & H	36½	36½	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
	22¼	23½	100	N. Y. Ont. & West	23	23	23	23	— ½
	100½	101	1,400	Northern Pacific	100⅝	100¾	100¼	100½	...
	96	98¼	100	Nova Scotia S. & C.	97	97	97	97	...
	58	58½	1,400	Ohio Cities Gas	58	58½	58	58½	+ ⅝
	5⅝	5¾	300	Ontario Mining	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
	89½	91	100	Owens Bottle Mach	89½	89½	89½	89½	— ½
	25	28	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	25	25	25	25	...
	53	53⅛	400	Penn. R. R.	53⅛	53⅛	53	53⅛	— ⅛
	76	77	100	People's Gas, Chi	77	77	77	77	...
	36	37	100	Philadelphia Co	36½	36¾	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
	39½	40¾	100	Pierce Arrow	40	40	40	40	— ⅛
	97⅝	98	200	Pierce Arrow pf	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛
	54⅞	55	1,700	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	54½	54⅝	53½	54⅝	+1⅛
	31¼	32⅜	200	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	31⅜	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
	61	62	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	62	62	62	62	...
	72½	73	100	Pressed Steel Car	73	73	73	73	...
	51½	52½	200	Railway Steel Sp	52	52	52	52	...
	27	27⅝	2,900	Ray Con. Copper	27⅛	27¼	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
	93⅝	94	900	Reading	93⅞	94	93⅝	94	+ ⅛
	91	91¼	7,200	Rep. I. & Steel	91	91¼	90⅜	91½	+ ⅜
	63½	64½	400	Royal Dutch t r	64½	64½	64½	64½	— ⅛
	17	17½	200	St. Louis-San Fran	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
	16¾	18½	100	Saxon Motor	19	19	19	19	+2
	12	13	100	Seaboard Air Line	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
	28	29	100	Seab. Air Line pf	28	28	28	28	...
	23	25	100	Shattuck-Arizona	24	24	24	24	...
	43	43½	100	Sinclair Oil & Ref	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	...
	93¼	93⅝	800	Southern Pacific	93¼	93⅝	93¼	93⅝	+ ⅛
	26⅞	27	700	Southern Railway	26⅞	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
	54½	55	100	Southern Ry. pf	55	55	55	55	...
	53	53½	5,700	Studebaker Co	52⅞	53⅜	51⅝	53	...
	44⅞	45	100	Superior Steel	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ⅜
	80	81	400	Tenn. C. & C	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
	187½	189	500	Texas Co.	187½	188	186	188½	— ⅛
	...	...	3,600	Texas Co. rights	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	—1⅛
	16½	17	100	Texas & Pacific	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
	19⅜	19¾	100	Third Avenue	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
	64½	65	9,200	Tobacco Products	64½	65¼	64½	65	+ ½
	103½	104	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	104	104	104	104	— ⅝
	41¼	43	100	Transue & Wms	41¼	41¾	41¼	41¾	— ⅝
	106	108	500	Underwood Typew	106	106	105	105	—8½
	135¼	136	300	Union Pacific	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¼	...
	79½	80	100	Union Pacific pf	80	80	80	80	+ ⅛
	115¾	115⅝	4,100	Un. Cigar St. x d	114⅜	115⅝	114⅜	115¼	+ ⅛
	132½	137	800	United Fruit	134	134	132⅝	133	—1¼
	27½	29⅝	100	United Paper Board	29	29	29	29	...
	21	22½	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F	20	21¼	21¼	21¼	—1¼
	16	18	100	U. S. Express x d	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
	164½	165	16,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	163½	165⅝	162¼	164⅝	+ 2½
	53¼	56½	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	56½	56½	56½	56½	+ ⅛
	122⅝	123	80,200	U. S. Steel	121½	122⅞	120⅝	122⅞	+1½
	118	118¼	100	U. S. Steel pf	118¼	118⅝	118¼	118⅝	+ ⅛
	103⅛	103⅜	500	Utah Copper	102⅞	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛	+1
	18¼	19	300	Utah Securities	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
	68	71	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	68	68	68	68	...
	...	...	100	Vulcan Detin. pf	24	24	24	24	+1
	49¼	49½	400	Wabash pf. A	49	49½	49	49½	...
	19½	20¼	300	Western Maryland	20⅛	20¼	20	20	— ⅜
	33	36	100	West. N. Y. & P.	35	35	35	35	—4¾
	92⅜	94¼	100	Western Union Tel	92¾	92⅞	92¾	92⅝	...
	48¼	48⅝	1,700	Westingh. E. & M	48¼	48⅝	48¼	48⅝	...
	67½	68¾	100	Wilson & Co	68¼	68½	68¼	68¼	+1
	30¼	30¾	5,100	Willys-Overland	29⅞	30¾	29⅝	30¼	+ ¼
	121	126	10	Woolw., (F.W.) Co	125	125	125	125	...
	36	36½	800	Worthington Pump	35½	36½	35¼	36¼	+1¼

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For Sec.5	Aug., 1919		95¼	95⅝	7.60
Argen. Gov.Dis.	Dec. 15,'17		99⅝	100⅜	5.10
Argen Gov	May 15,'20		98¼	98½	6.20
City of Mont.5	Dec., 1917		99½	100	5.00
City of Mont..5	May, 1918		99¼	100¼	4.90
City of Que..5	Apr., 1920		97½	99	5.00
Dom. of Can..5	Apr., 1921		97	97	5.30
Dom. of Can..5	Apr., 1926		93¼	96¼	5.40
Dom. of Can..5	Aug., 1917		99⅞	100¼	3.50
Dom. of Can..5	Apr., 1931		97½	98¼	5.25
Dom. of Can..5	Mar., 1937		94½	94¾	5.50
FrenchGov.Con.	Apr., 1919		98	98⅜	6.40
Gov. of N. F..5	July, 1919		95	97	6.60
Italian Gov...6	Oct. 15,'17		99⅞	100¼	5.50
Norweg. Gov..6	Oct. 15,'17		99⅞	100½	4.50
Norweg. Gov..6	Feb., 1923		100½	102	5.40
Prov. of Que..5	Apr., 1920		98	100	5.00
Gov. of France.5	Is. of 1916		$145	$150	...
Rep. of China.6	Nov., 1919		94½	96½	7.50
Russian Gov..6½	July, 1919		82	84	...
Russian Gov..5½	Dec., 1921		72	75	...
Do rubles..5½	Feb. 14,'26		$210	$213	...
Swiss Gov....5	Mar., 1918		98¼	100	5.00
Swiss Gov....5	Mar., 1920		99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov., 1917		99¾	100¼	4.00
Am. P. & L..6	Aug., 1921		99	100	6.00
Am. T. & T..4½	Feb., 1918		99¼	100¼	4.05
Am. Thread..5	Jan., 1919		97¾	98¼	5.15
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P....6	July, 1919		99	100	6.00
B. & O. R. R.5	July, 1918		99¾	99⅞	5.15
B. & O. R. R..5	July, 1919		98⅜	98⅝	5.70
Beth. St. Cor.5	Feb. 15,'19		98¼	98½	6.15
Braz. L. & T..6	Nov., 1919		95	97	7.50
B'klyn R. T..5	July, 1918		99¼	99⅞	6.15
C. B. & Q....	July, 1921		95¼	96¼	5.00
C. & W. Ind..5	Sep., 1917		99¼	100⅛	4.25
Can. North..5	Sep., 1917		99½	100	5.00
Can. Pac. R..6	Mar. 1,'25		101⅝	101¾	5.65
Curt. A. & M.6	Serial		105	107	...
Cuba-Am.Sug.6	Apr., 1918		100¼	100¾	4.95
East. P. & L..5	Mar. 1,'18		97	100	5.00
Erie R. R.4½	Apr., 1919		97⅛	98¼	6.05
Fed. Sug. Ref.5	Jan., 1920		100⅜	100¾	5.00
Gen. El Co...6	July, 1920		100⅝	100⅞	5.00
Gen. Rubber..5	Aug., 1918		98¾	99¼	5.15
G. T. of Can..5	Aug., 1918		97	99	5.80
G. T. of Can..5	Nov., 1917		99½	100	5.00
Hocking Val..5	Nov., 1917		99½	100¼	4.00
Int. Harvest..5	Feb. 15,'18		99⅞	100¼	4.55
Kan. City Ry.5½	July, 1918

ST. PAUL EXPLAINS WHY IT CUT DIVIDEND

Letter to Stockholders Says Fixed Annual Charges Advanced $9,500,000.

ROAD RAISED $234,000,000

All Except $50,000,000 of This Borrowed at Increased Rate of 4 1-2 Per Cent.

Stockholders of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company will receive a letter this morning from Vice President H. R. Williams explaining why the Board of Directors, at their meeting Thursday, reduced the dividend on the common stock from 5 to 4 per cent.

"The evolution of the transportation industry and the changes in ownership of the railroads of the Northwest rendered it imperative," says Mr. Williams, "that your company should own its own line to the Pacific Coast. This new main track mileage amounts to about 3,045 miles, which, together with the improvements on existing lines, necessitated an expenditure in round figures of $260,000,000. Aside from this increased mileage, the St. Paul Company has constructed about 658 miles of second main line track, at an expenditure of $36,000,000. This increase in mileage and track and terminal facilities has necessitated the purchase and acquisition of large additions to the motive power and rolling stock of the company, involving an expenditure of $61,000,000. To meet these expenditures, the company, from time to time, issued its mortgage bonds, amounting to $234,000,000, and also its capital stock amounting to $125,350,000. With the exception of about $50,000,000 of these bonds, which bear an interest rate of 5 per cent., the interest rate changes from 4 to 4½ per cent. per annum. No short-time notes or car-trust certificates have been issued.

"It will thus be seen that the fixed annual charges of the company on account of interest on bonds have been increased approximately $9,500,000. The greater part of these expenditures was made in constructing and equipping the Puget Sound extension. At the time this extension was determined upon the board deemed its construction necessary in order to maintain and insure the future prosperity of the company, and subsequent events have fully confirmed its judgment in that respect. This extension serves a large manufacturing, agricultural, mining, and heavily timbered territory, which, so far, has been but partially developed.

"The resources of this vast domain of territory, tributary to this extension, are immeasureable, and have already furnished a large traffic, both freight and passenger, and will continue to furnish an increasingly larger traffic from year to year. And if conditions which had prevailed in the past, in respect of the cost of maintaining and operating railways, such as labor, fuel, material, and supplies, had not radically changed as they have within the last year or two, this company would have easily earned its interest charges, its usual dividends, and a substantial amount as surplus, for use in the betterment and improvement of its property. The increase in wages alone paid to the employes of this company, for the half year ended June 30 last, amounts to approximately $2,000,000. Because of this radical change in operating conditions, the board has deemed it wise to pursue a conservative course and has voted to reduce the amount of the common dividends to the rate of 4 per cent. per annum."

Equitable Trust to Use Reserve Bank

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced yesterday that the Equitable Trust Company had made a substantial deposit with the bank enabling the Reserve Bank to settle its daily Clearing House balances in accordance with the provisions of Section 13 of the Reserve Act, as amended. The Equitable Trust Company is the first trust company to take advantage of the new law, but it is the second non-member to make a deposit. The first was the Bank of the Manhattan Company, which made a deposit about three weeks ago.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

The slowing down of business, customary with the approach of midsummer, is accentuated by the uncertainties engendered by international conditions, and less strength appears in prices. Reaction from the extreme levels has occurred, not only in seasonable foodstuffs, but also in other commodities in which there had seemed no end to the advances, such as in pig iron, and belief that the crest of some of the leading markets has at last been passed is spreading. With expectations that the yielding tendencies may become more pronounced and general, there is no longer the same rush to cover far-distant wants at almost any figure, and current commitments are in many instances confined within the closest possible limits.

While hesitancy and waiting appear in not a few quarters, and there are signs of reaction in commodity prices, bank clearings are sustained in large volume and set new precedents for this period. The total at leading centres this week is $4,947,211,401, or about 16 per cent. less than last week, but 34.8 and 84.5 per cent., respectively, greater than in 1916 and 1915.

Bradstreet's says:

Agreement is general that Fall trade will assume large proportions, and underneath the waiting attitude that is temporarily displayed while legislators are debating the subject of price control is a strong tendency to make preparations for a prosperous Autumn. In a way, this virtual marking time is akin to that of a buyer who holds off for better prices; but aside from these cross currents, the breathing spell will enable producers to catch up on orders, and in large sense the respite, such as it is, is doubly welcome.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'27	4 @4½	5.06	4.75
Buff. Roch.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.15	5.00
Canadian North	1917-'28	4½@5	6.80	5.75
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	5.40	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.20	4.90
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'28	4½	4.95	4.65
C., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.85	5.25
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.05	4.75
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	5.75	5.20
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.25	5.25
Del. & Hudson	1917-'22	4½	5.10	4.80
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.45	5.05
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	6.60	5.40
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.95	4.70
Louisville & Nash.	1917-'27	4½	4.90	4.65
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.05	4.80
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	6.30	5.30
Missouri Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.75	5.10
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'28	4½@5	5.60	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.30	4.80
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	4.90	4.70
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Penn. Gen. Frght.	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.90	4.60
St. Louis & W.	1917-'28	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5	5.45	5.10
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	5	5.45	5.10
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	5.30	4.80

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	62.75		62.62½	....
Lead	10.62½	....	10.50	....
Spelter	8.67½	....	8.62½	....
Antimony	....	*15.00	....	*15.00
Quicksilver	....	115.00	115.00	....
Aluminium	....	*50.00	....	*52.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	53.75	54.75	53.75	54.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 28@29c, carload lots, spot delivery; 26@27½c, third quarter; 25@26c, fourth quarter, delivery.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	125	0	0	125	0	0
Copper, futures	124	10	0	124	10	0
Tin, spot	248	5	0	241	10	0
Tin, futures	240	0	0	238	10	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Amer Oil	27	29	Iron Cap.	15	16
Bay S Gas	8	10	Iron Blos.	60	90
Bingham	12⅜	12¾	Jer Verde	2½	2¾
Begole	50	75	La Rose	50	55
Bohemia	1¼	1½	Majestic	40	45
Bost Ely	40	50	Mex Met	25	29
Bost & M	61	63	Moj Tung	58	60
Butte & La	14	16	New Baltic	1¾	1⅞
Butte & D	25	50	Nev Doug	1¾	1⅞
Bost & A	1¾	3	N Utah B	....	50
Calaveras	3	4⅛	Nixon	30	32
Chief Con	2¾	2½	N Cornelia	17¼	17¾
Crown Res	28	32	Nat Z & L	55	60
Con Ariz	2	2¼	Oneco	50	....
Cortez	20	25	Ohio Cop	1¾	1½
Cham Cop	7	8	Onondaga	35	50
Cal Corbin	1	2	Pioneer	1¾	1⅞
Eagle & B	2¾	2½	Rilis	2	3
Earl Eagle	15	16	Ray Herc	3¾	4
Fortuna	5	6	S W Miami	....	....
Gold Lake	2	5	full paid	1	2
Gila Cop S	15	15½	S W Miami		
Houghton	75	90	part paid	1	1¼
Homa Oil	1¼	1⅞	Truro	1¼	1½
Humboldt	80	90	U Verde E	30½	37
Iron Cap	15	16	Yukon G	1¾	2

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was again influenced by covering on the part of belated shorts in the July position and values rose 4 to 5½ cents. The situation at large was not materially altered and very little wheat is being traded in. There is a wide difference of opinion regarding values and, in absence of a big central market this is hard to adjust. Shipments for the week were very small and while the Governments are expected to furnish tonnage for the transportation of foodstuffs to Europe the shipping situation at large is not in favor of the movement of grain abroad. Local cash markets were nominal.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	7.72	7.72	7.68@7.70	7.88
August	7.70	7.70	7.68@7.70	7.88
September	7.80	7.80	7.79@7.80	7.78
October	....	....	7.82@7.83	7.81
November	....	....	7.84@7.85	7.84
December	7.90	7.90	7.87@7.88	7.88
January	....	....	7.91@7.92	7.93
February	....	....	7.96@7.97	7.97
March	8.04	8.02	8.01@8.02	8.01
April	....	....	8.06@8.07	8.06
May	8.12	8.12	8.11@8.12	8.11
June	....	....	8.16@8.17	8.16

SUGAR.

The sharp advance in spot Cuban raw sugar early caused a flurry of shorts to cover contracts and on the call prices were forced up 9 points higher, with a leading trade interest promptly absorbing all offerings. All high records were broken when September touched 5.84. Later prices eased off a few points on liquidation by outside longs, the close showing a decline of 2 points on the late months, with near positions showing net gains of 3 to 8 points. Total sales amounted to 17,650 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	5.82	5.82	5.82@5.83	5.74
September	5.84	5.79	5.81@5.82	5.74
October	5.82	5.75	5.75@5.77	5.70
November	5.78	5.75	5.74@5.75	5.70
December	5.50	5.46	5.46@5.47	5.43
January	5.15	5.15	5.10@5.11	5.12
February	....	....	4.89@4.91	4.90
March	4.97	4.87	4.88@4.90	4.89
April	....	....	4.90@4.92	4.90
May	....	....	4.93@4.95	4.93

The market for refined sugar was strong in sympathy with raws and while the inquiry continues good, business is being restricted, as a few of the refiners are out of the market entirely. Prices range from 7.75 to 8.50 for fine granulated. The local market for raw sugar was strong, with prices again selling into new high ground. There were sales of about 10,000 bags of Cubas July-August loading at 5.25, free on board, Cuba, to operators, and 15,000 bags of Cubas August shipment at 5.42c, cost and freight, equal to 6.96 for centrifugal, and at the close a small lot of Cubas was sold to a local refiner at 6c, cost and freight. For first half August shipment, equal to 7.02 for centrifugal, with nothing apparently available under that figure. The close was firm at 6c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 7.02 for centrifugal and 6.14 for molasses.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday 10,763 packages. The tone of the market is firmer. More out-of-town inquiry for medium and lower grades of creamery and the range of values is tending to narrow. Some speculative buying of high-grade creamery early, but street business is rather quiet and there is quite a conservative offering of anything showing variation in technical inspection as extras or better. Creamery, higher than extras, pound, 39½@40c; extras, (92 score,) 39c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 38@38¾c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 36½@37½c; thirds, 35@36c; unsalted, higher than extras, 40½@41c; extras, 39½@40c; firsts, 38½@39c; seconds, 37½@38c; State dairy tubs, finest, 38½@39c; good to prime, 37@38c; common to fair, 34@36c; renovated extras, 36½c; firsts, 35½@36c; lower grades, 33½@35c; imitation creamery, firsts, 35½@36c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34½@35c; seconds, 33½@34c; lower grades, 32@33c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 34c; No. 2, 33@33½c; lower grades, 31@32½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 12,397 cases. General features of the market unchanged. New laid qualities, free from heat, continue very scarce, and any lots showing a fair to large proportion of such promptly taken at firm prices, varying considerably, however, according to the proportion of high-class eggs obtainable from the different lots. Medium and under grades continue pressed for sale, weak, with prices showing a very wide range in about the line of previous quotations, and there is no prospect of a clearance this week. Refrigerator room is scarce, much of the stock arriving more or less damaged, which adds to the demoralized conditions on under-grade goods. Nearby eggs in light supply. Prime to fancy qualities are cleaning up closely at fully sustained prices. Fresh gathered extras, dozen, 38@39c; extra firsts, 36@37½c; firsts, 33@35c; seconds, 29@32c; thirds and poorer, 23@28c; dirties, No. 1, 29@30c; No. 2 and poorer, 20@28c; checks, good to choice, dry, 27@28c; under grades, 20@25c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 44@45c; ordinary to good, 40@43c; gathered whites, choice to fine, 38@43c; poor to fair, 31@37c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 31@40c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 40@42c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 34@39c.

SUBMARINE CO. FACES SUIT.

E. B. Frost Seeks Changes in Management of Boat Corporation.

Papers have been served preliminary to a suit by Elihu B. Frost against the Submarine Boat Corporation with the end of effecting certain changes in the management. The action has been pending for some time, it was learned yesterday, and is expected to come up in the Supreme Court in this city in a few days.

Mr. Frost was one of the original interests in the Electric Boat Company, which was absorbed by the Submarine Boat Corporation two years ago. He was instrumental in securing for the company the Holland submarine boat patents, which have been the source of large revenue on Russian and other foreign Government orders in the war period, as well as from contracts with the United States Government.

When the Submarine Boat organization was perfected Mr. Frost continued as Vice President and a Voting Trustee. Around Jan. 1 last, in process of changes in the official force, he resigned as Vice President, and it is understood considerable friction between himself, President Henry R. Carse, and other officers preceded his retirement. One of the complaints to be put forward in the suit is that President Carse "dominates" the affairs of the company, according to information obtained yesterday in financial circles. Officials of the company withheld comment on the matter.

Big Demand for Railway's Notes.

Subscription books to the $15,000,000 Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company's one-year 6 per cent. collateral gold notes, will be closed at 11 o'clock this morning at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. It had been planned to close the books on Monday, but applications have come in so fast since the offering was made on Thursday that the bankers decided to close the books earlier. The notes are offered at 99¾ and interest, yielding about 6¼ per cent.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	99½	99	4s, registered, 1925	105	106
2s, coupon, 1930	99½	99	4s, coupon, 1925	106	106
3s, registered, 1918	99¾	99¾	4s, coupon, 1938, reg	99	99
3s, coupon, 1918	99¾	99¾	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, registered, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg	88	88
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	88	88
3s conversion, 1947	85	90			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	100	100¼	100
4½s	June, 1965	101¾	102¼	102
4½s	Nov., 1963	101¾	102¼	101¾
4½s	Mar., 1963	101¾	102¼	101¾
4½s	Nov., 1957	101¾	102¼	102
4½s	May, 1957	101¾	102¼	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100	99⅞
4½s	April, 1966	97⅝	98⅜	97½
4¼s	Mar., 1960-'30	97½	98	97½
4¼s	Mar., 1964	97½	98	97½
4¼s	Mar., 1962	97½	98	97⅝
4¼s	Sept., 1960	97⅝	98	97⅝
4s	May, 1959	94	94¼	94⅜
4s	Nov., 1958	94	94¼	94
4s	May, 1957	94	94⅜	94
4s	Nov., 1955	93	94½	94
4s	Nov., 1936	95	98	95

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
4s	May, 1919	99½	....	99¼
4s	Nov., 1918	99⅝	100	99⅝
4s	Nov., 1954	84	85½	83½
4s	May, 1954	83½	....	84

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

1924-1930	4.50	4.25	4.50
1918 1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
1924-1931	4.50	4.25	4.50
1921-1928	4.50	4.25	4.50
April, 1920	4.50	....	4.50
1918-1919	4.50	4.25	4.50
1930-1939	4.50	4.25	4.55
1940-1952	4.50	4.25	4.55
1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
1928-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Closing— Asked.
110	Am. Light & Traction	308½	305¼	307	310
193	Cities Service	276	270	275	276
3,565	Cities Service pf	87½	85½	86¾	87
300	Cities Service new	29¼	29¼	29¼	29½
690	Pacific Gas & Electric	54¾	54¼	54	55

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	22	Miss. River Power	11½	13½
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf	70	74	Miss. River Power pf	33	37½
Am. Gas & Electric	110	113	Northern Ohio Elec.	30	35
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	48	49	Northern Ohio Elec. pf	78	82
Am. Light & Trac. pf	108	110	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow	11	15
Am. Power & Light	68	68¾	North. Ont. Lt. & P. pf	75	77½
Am. Power & Light pf	88	89¾	Northern States Power	90	92
Am. Public Utilities	30	35	Northern States P. pf	96½	98
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	66	68	Northern Texas Electric	53	56
Am. W. W. & Elec	7½	8½	Northern Texas Elec. pf	78	81
Am. W. W. & Elec. 1st pf	67	71	Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Am. W. W. & E. partic	20	24	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf	89	91
Am. W. W. & E. war	11	13	Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf	97	100
Carolina Power & Light	37	39	Puget Sound Traction	17	22
Carolina Pwr. & Lt. pf	93	96	Puget Sound Trac. pf	55	63
Colorado Power	29	30	Republic Ry. & Light	33	34
Colorado Power pf	98	101	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf	67	68
Commonwealth P. & L	48	50	Southern Cal. Edison	87	88
Com'wealth P. & L. pf	76	78	South. Cal. Edison pf	103	104
Conn. Power pf	92	95	Southwest. P. & L. pf	97½	100
Consumers' P. pf	94	97	Stand. Gas & Electric	10	11
Dayton Power & L. pf	87	90	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf	35¼	36
Duluth Edison	75	82	Tampa Electric	125	127
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60	Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	5	6½
Eastern Texas El. pf	83	88	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf	30	32
Electric B. & S. pf	99½	100	Texas Power & Lt. pf	97	100
Electric Properties	67	67	Tri-City R. L. pf	93	96
El Paso Electric	102	106	Un. Gas & El. 1st pf	73	75
El Paso Electric pf	94	97	United Gas Improve	80	88¼
Empire Dist. Elec. pf	86	90	United Light & Rys	40	42
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100	United Light & Rys.pf	90	96
Fed. Light & Traction	12	13	West. P. Tr. & W. P.	13	16
Fed. Light & Trac. pf	47	52	W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf	65	69
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310	Western Power	14½	15
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf	94	100	Western Power pf	54	56
Interstate Electric	38	40	West. Penn. P. pf	98	105
Interstate Elec. pf	90	95	Wisconsin Edison	45	48
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49	Yadkin River P. 7% pf	99	100

Bonds.

Am. W. W. & E. 5s	69	71	Nat. Secur. deb	45	53
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	78	82	Nat. Secur. incomes	10	13
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98	New Eng. Pow. 5s	94	96
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	86
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	....	99	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	97½	98½
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	85	89	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	93	93½
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	92
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1936	100½	102
Con. Pow. 1st 5s, '63	92	95	Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	95
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Cons. Co. 1st & ref. 5s, 1952	90	95	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
ref. 5s, 1942	94	98	Puget Sd. Trac. rents	98	100
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	Standard Gas & Elec. 6 p. c. notes, 1935	90	96
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	80	90	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96
Denver G. & E. con. 5s	94	97	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	95
Eastern Ohio 1st 5s	97	101	United States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	88	92
E. Texas Elec. col. 5s	88	92½	U. S. R. R. & M. 6s, '25	111	118
Fed. Light & Tr. '6s	87½	90	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 6s, 1932	85	90
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	....	97
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	81	84	United Util. ev. 6s, '43	95	98½
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	94	98	Utah Sec. 6s	90	91
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '42	93	96	W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	99	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
Man. & S. R. & L. 8s	90½	100	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	85	95
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	70	71	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	91	96
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	85	90	Yadkin River Pow. cfts.	83	87
Nat. Sec. prior lien 6s	89½	92			

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	A. S. & G.	97	97	97	15	Houston O. pf	68	63	63
60	Balt. Tube	96	96	96	20	M. & M. T.	70	70	70
5	Do pf.	98½	98½	98½	60	Mt. V. Mills	15½	15½	15½
33	Coh. Power	113	112¾	112¾	15	U. S. Fid'y	104½	104½	104½
100	Chalmers G.	3¾	3¾	3¾	10	United Rys.	28½	28½	28½
255	Cos. O. & G. cfts	13	12⅞	12⅞	120	W., B. & A.	41	41	41
60	Do pf. cfts	4¾	4¾	4¾					

Bonds.

$3,000	At. Char. 6s	98½	98½	98½
10,000	Balt. C. 4s, 1961	97½	97¼	97¼
2,000	Gn.-Car. N.	99	99	99
1,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	92½	92½	92½
5,000	Cosden & Co. 6s cfts	94¾	94¾	94¾
4,000	Cos. O. & G. notes	98	98	98

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Adventure	2½	2½	2½	100	Michigan	2¼	2¼	2¼
55	Ahmeek	99½	99	99½	85	Mohawk	80¾	80¾	80¾
40	Alaska Gold	5	5	5	10	North Butte	17¾	17¾	17¾
35	Allouez	62	62	62	5	Old Dominion	55	55	55
70	Am. Zinc pf	59½	59½	59½	1,000	Pond Creek	23¼	24⅞	23¼
100	Butte & Bal.	70c.	70c.	70c.	20	Quincy	84½	84½	84½
285	Cal. & Ariz.	78	77½	77½	10	Ray Con.	27	27	27
9	Cal. & Hecla	535	533	533	100	Santa Fe	1	1	1
10	Chino	54	54	54	100	Shannon	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
73	CopperRange	59½	59	59½	50	Silver King	14½	14½	14½
835	Davis-Daly	5½	5½	5½	200	Sup. & Bos.	4	4	4
435	East Butte	17	16⅝	16⅝	10	Superior	8	8	8
25	Granby	79½	79½	79½	175	Trinity	7¼	7¼	7¼
50	Island Creek	68¼	68¼	68¼	400	Tuolumne	1	1	1
1	Do pf	89	89	89	70	U. S. Smelt	57	56⅝	57
30	Kerr Lake	11	11	11	47	Do pf	49½	49½	49½
5	Lake	11	11	11	10	Utah Con	15	15	15
100	Mason Val	7¼	7¼	7¼	50	Victoria	40c.	40c.	40c.

Railroads.

32	Bost. & Alb.	153	153	153	31	Fitchb'g pf	60	60	60
46	Boston-Elev.	60	60	60	9	New Haven	36	36	36
8	Bos. & Low.	106	106	106	25	West End pf	59½	59½	59½

Miscellaneous.

840	Am. T. & T.	119¼	118	118	72	N. E. Tel.	109¾	109¾	109¾
15	Am. Wool. pf.	98	98	98	100	New River	23½	23½	23½
5	Amosk'g pf.	87½	87½	87½	100	Do pf	80	80	80
235	Art Metal	113¾	110½	111½	187	Swift	152¾	152	152
55	A., G. & W.	106	104¼	105	60	Torrington	64	64	64
5	Cuban Cem.	16½	16½	16½	100	United Fruit	133¾	133	133
24	Edison	175	175	175	453	Un. Sh. Ma.	49	49	49
10	Gen. Elec.	154	154	154	203	Do pf	27¾	27	27
50	Int. Por. Cem.	18	12¼	13	640	U. S. Steel	123¾	121	122¾
65	Mass. Gas	93	92¾	93	10	Western Un.	93	93	93

Bonds.

$12,000	A.T. & T. 5s	98¾	98¼	98½	$5,000	Mass. Gas 4½s, 1929	91¾	91¾	91¾
6,000	C.J. & S.Y. 5s	97½	97	97	6,000	Swift 5s	99¾	99½	99½
4,000	Lib. Loan	99⅝	99½	99⅝					

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4	Am. Rad'r	285	285	285	20	Midwest pf	97	97	97
150	Am. Ship	85	82¾	85	153	Prest-o-lite	136	135¼	135¼
23	Booth Fish	24	23½	23½	5	Public Svc	93¼	93½	93½
18	Com. Edison	122	120	122	20	People's Gas	77	77	77
15	D. & C. pf	100¼	100	100¼	29	Q. Oats pf	102½	102½	102½
85	Dia. Match	119	119	119	75	Sears-Roe	85	84¾	85
100	Hart. Corp	56¾	56¾	56¾	186	Swift	152½	152¾	152½
185	Lindsay L	30¾	30	30¾	53	Un. Carbide	76	76	76

Bonds.

$2,000	Chi. City R. 1st 5s	94	94	94	$2,000	Pub. Svc. of N. Ill. 5s	88¾	88¾	88¾
1,000	C. R. 1st 5s	92½	92½	92½	6,000	Swift 1st 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾
2,000	C. E. 1st 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾	9,000	Wilson 1st 6s	90½	90½	90½

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Gas	105½	105½	105½	87	Phila. Elec.	29¼	29¼	29¼
17	Alliance Ins.	20	20	20	1,500	P. R. T. t. c.	30¾	30½	30¾
50	Am. Stores	87	87	87	22	P. & W. pf.	84½	84½	84½
660	Baldwin Loc.	73	71½	73	10	Reading	94	94	94
20

PAPER DEAL AIDS SMALL PUBLISHERS

Lord Northcliffe's Newfoundland Mill to Supply 80,000 Tons Annually.

SHIPMENTS ALREADY MADE

Publishers' Association Committee Makes Contract Which, It Says, Will Lower Prices All Around.

The Editor and Publisher prints today an announcement by the Paper Committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association that through a contract made by the committee with Lord Northcliffe's Newfoundland mill, 80,000 tons of newsprint will be annually available without contract for small newspaper publishers in the United States, and others who have been paying high prices for their print paper requirements. The entire output of the Northcliffe mill will be available, as well as the output of the Albert E. Reed mill, near the Northcliffe plant, which makes 100 tons of ground wood daily. In addition, the Paper Committee says, there is now in storage and ready for shipment 15,000 tons of news print, 15,000 tons of ground wood pulp and 5,000 tons of sulphite, the latter for the use of conversion mills in this country.

Necessary ships have been engaged to transport the supply, and two cargoes have already been delivered on the Atlantic seaboard, and another will be on the way in a few days. This newsprint is in rolls and sheets.

"This paper will be sold in carload lots at rates less than the prevailing market quotations," the Paper Committee says, "and publishers who take larger quantities will get it for less than $3 a hundred pounds, free on board seaboard—the exact price has not yet been set. It will be sold for cash in advance with order."

The committee emphasizes the importance on the American market of the ground wood and sulphite that will be brought into this country by this contract, stating that a number of conversion mills have been paying exceedingly high rates for these commodities and have had to pass the cost to the consumer. The smaller publishers ay now get their requirements by commuication with A. G. McIntyre, special representative of the Paper Committee in this city.

"This contract," said Emil M. Scholz, New York member of the Executive Paper Committee of the A. N. P. A., "means immediate relief from a situation that has been growing very serious. This does not mean that publishers should be extravagant in the use of their paper. Indeed, they will not be, for the economies that have been adopted by them have demonstrated that the old policy is not only wasteful, but costly.

"The Paper Committee, in completing these arrangements, has been actuated solely by a desire to benefit the smaller publishers, those who have been paying exorbitant prices, and for the restoration of competitive prices. We believe that this step will result in lower prices all around, for if the mills at present selling newsprint at prices in excess of $3 a hundred pounds wish to retain the patronage of publishers, they must meet the competition with which we will confront them.

"Our plans have been perfectly worked out. The paper is to be made by men who have supplied Lord Northcliffe with his news print stock, and he is the world's largest user of print paper. The details are all in the hands of experts, and there will be nothing lacking. Publishers who purchase this paper will be getting the best possible service. Every service offered by a mill will be given by the Paper Committee. The effect of this competition will have an important bearing on 1918 contracts, for the Paper Committee will sell the product of the Northcliffe mills while the present stringency exists.

"In this respect, I am quite sure that the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Frank Glass, and E. H. Baker, the third member of the committee, will join me to pay tribute to the untiring zeal of A. G. McIntyre, the special representative of the Paper Committee of the A. N. P. A., who has worked night and day in behalf of the small publishers, and for the manner in which he has handled this matter.

"This arrangement, the financing of which has been made possible by a number of large publishers, is the unselfish, for they have been prompted wholly by a desire to assist publishers whose future has been in some cases jeopardized and who have been unable to pay the rates that have been demanded by the greed of some of the less farseeing paper makers."

FIGHTS NEW L. I. R. R. FARES.

Brooklyn Civic Association Files Brief Against Ten-Cent Rate.

Municipal Court Justice Edward A. Richards, as Chairman of the Legal Committee of the Central Civic Association of Brooklyn, filed a brief yesterday with the Public Service Commission opposing the application of the Long Island Railroad Company to increase the fares on its local lines on the ground that if the local fare on the Atlantic Avenue division between Flatbush and Railroad Avenues is increased from 5 cents it will be an unfair discrimination between these passengers and those who use commutation tickets because the rate of fare will be greater. Justice Richards said:

"If the rate to Jamaica is increased to ten cents, as doubtless is the plan, the road will lose practically all its local business beyond Railroad Avenue, which will mean, and this the managers of the road frankly and boldly admit, a discontinuance of local service. Their avowed endeavor is to discourage local service and to discontinue it."

Justice Richards says that if the service is discontinued from 4,000 to 5,000 persons who now daily use the road between certain points must ride on the elevated lines, which are already "disgracefully overcrowded" in the rush hours. Then the brief adds:

"If any rate should be increased it should be commutation and not local fares. It is the well known average commuter, especially the Summer commuter, is among the wealthier class of citizens, while the local traveler generally is of modest means, a rent payer and wage earner. And yet the commuter, the wealthier passenger, is given much better and more comfortable, quicker and more reliable service at little more than half the price paid by the local passenger.

The record shows that this local service is of the same general character as elevated service, and yet these other roads carry passngers from Richmond Hill to New York more than twice the distance of the Long Island 5-cent zone."

Petroleum Companies Consolidate.

The plan for consolidating Cosden & Co. and the Cosden Oil and Gas Company, oil producing and refining concerns, was put into effect yesterday by Hartgerten & Co. and Eugene Meyer, Jr., & Co. Announcement was made that 94 per cent. of the aggregate par value of the companies' securities had been deposited with the Central Trust Company, holders of trust company certificates may receive certificates of the new concern, Cosden & Co., after Aug. 1 at the Central Trust Company and the Equitable Trust Company of Baltimore.

Liabilities $2,053,362; Assets $58,573.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the New Mexico and Colorado Coal and Mining Company of 115 Broadway, operators of mines near Raton, New Mexico. Liabilities of $2,053,362, compared to assets of $58,573, were listed. Of the liabilities, $506,000 are secured, the balance being income bonds, the holders of which are unknown. Among the creditors are L. Laflin Kellogg, Treasurer of the failed company, who is secured for $340,000; Manton B. Metcalf, who is protected for $64,000, and Kellogg & Rose, to whom $25,000 is due for legal services.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 27.—Twenty-two new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $1,313,000, were chartered today. They include:

Baermeister Mfg. Co., Inc., Albany, manufacture shirt waists, collars, and women's and children's garments, $25,000; F. J. Baermeister, E. Fitzgerald, W. T. Shields, Troy.

Washington Print Shop, Inc., Manhattan, printing, publishing, designing, manufacturing art and metal work, $7,500; E. Ullman, O. C. Kidney, A. J. Hanford, 601 West 174th St.

J. F. White & Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture jute, flax, cotton, hemp, wood pulp, paper goods and dry goods, $1,000,000; H. D. Cooper, H. A. Murphy, W. S. Kimball, 54 Wall St.

The Direct Service Co., Inc., Manhattan, deal in food and dairy products, $10,000; G. H. Burtis, C. Carew, J. C. Von Glahn, 180 Montague St., Brooklyn.

The Spanish Press of America, Inc., Manhattan, publishing in Spanish language, general information, and publicity, $25,000; A. A. Marshal, L. H. Quade, 1,159 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Unity Coal Company, Inc., Manhattan, general coal business, $25,000; F. L. and H. Pudney, I. and C. O'Sullivan, Pacific St., Brooklyn.

Jack Rabbit Oil Co., Inc., Buffalo, oil, gas and petroleum business, $10,000; E. H. Baker, W. W. Page, H. L. Henry, Geneva.

Plattsburg Alloys Corp., Manhattan, deal in real and personal property, manufacture and sell all kinds of commodities, $6,000; W. J. Douglass, R. U. Fitting, E. Klapp, 60 Wall St.

Carmen Transportation Corp., Manhattan, transportation, steamship service, and ship owners, $50,000; P. Requena Lamarreta, J. L. Requena, Jr., F. W. Gregory, no address given.

S. Saks & Co., Inc., Manhattan, tobacco business, $20,000; S. and D. and F. Saks, 95 Nassau St.

Clark Brothers' Bag Manufacturing Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture paper bags, $10,000; W. Brauser, P. Bowery, M. B. V. McAliece, 41 Park Row.

Edward Swetnick, Inc., Manhattan, manufacture hosiery and underwear, $5,000; E. Swetnick, D. Price, P. Simon, 19 Bay 23d St., Brooklyn.

Marine Brokers' Corp., Manhattan, insurance agents and brokers, $25,000; H. W. Williams, L. I. Meyers, H. Gerson, 29 Broadway.

Rabrag Building Corp., Brooklyn, realty, construction, &c., $5,000; H. and M. Kornblum and D. Garbar, 216 Livonia St., Brooklyn.

Nemoff Soap and Chemical Co., Inc., Fleischmanns, manufacture soap, candles, perfumes, and toilet articles, $50,000; I. Nemoff, R. W. Pawling, J. L. Keator, Fleischmanns.

Harper, Marshall & Thompson Co., Inc., Manhattan, general purchasing agency, shipping, forwarding and commission merchants, $5,000; S. L. Harper, J. L. Marshall, J. S. Eaton, Nyack.

Orange Dairy Co., Inc., Manhattan, deal in milk, butter, and dairy products, $10,000; P. Bogaty, M. and J. Citrin, 124 2d Av.

Capital increases: Troy Collar Co., Troy, $12,000 to $20,000; The S. Finck Co., Inc., $2,500 to $50,000; Clausen Art Rooms, Manhattan, $500 to $15,000; Lowville Milk and Cream Co., Lowville, $5,000 to $15,000; The Mart Waterman Co., Inc., Manhattan, $20,000 to $200,000; Atlantic Comb Works, Manhattan, $100,000 to $350,000; Sinclair Oil and Refining Corporation, Albany, $5,000,000 to $7,000,000.

Capital reductions: Jared V. Peck Estates, Manhattan, $20,000 to $13,000; J. Spencer Turner Co., Manhattan, $2,700,000 to $1,350,000.

Authorizations: Otrophon Steamship Corporation, Delaware, commerce and navigation; representative, Frank Lester, 120 B'way.

The Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., Virginia, manufacture salt, soda, bleaching powder, and chemicals, $2,000,000; representative, F. B. Richards, Buffalo.

Revocation and new designation: The Aluminum Company of America, Pennsylvania; representative, C. W. Moritz, Niagara Falls.

Dissolutions: The Union League Club of Brooklyn, Brooklyn; D. B. Specialty Sales Co., Inc., Manhattan; Paris Trading Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 27.—Charters filed:

Charles H. Totty Company, Florham Park, deal in seeds, bulbs, &c., $125,000; Charles H. Totty, Florham Park; Margaret Totty and Anna L. Moran, both of Summit.

Bronfman & Kremer, Newark, deal in liquors, $50,000; Benjamin Bronfman, Emanuel Kremer, and Joseph Kremer, all of Newark.

INSTRUCTION.

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A Junior Training Camp
Established by Authority of the
War Department
North Hero, Vt.
A camp for Preparedness and Good Citizenship. Beautifully located on the upper reaches of
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On North Hero Island, in a healthful region sparsely populated and far removed from chances of exposure to contagion or disease. The buildings are of the cantonment type and are the result of scientific study of modern military camp construction. The equipment is sanitary and complete in every particular.
The table is exceptionally good.
The cadets are supplied with the most approved style and equipment.
The camp is under the supervision and command of Brigadier General Wm. Verbeck, N. Y., who has surrounded himself with a complete military and tutorial staff.
There are eighty carefully selected cadets now in attendance.
Opportunity is now given to a limited number of young men of certified character between the ages of 14 and 21 to join the camp for a five weeks' course between August 1st and September 10th.
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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Negotiations are pending for the sale of three big elevator apartment houses known as Hampton Court, Edinborough Court and Earls Court on 140th and 141st Streets just west of Lenox Avenue.

The houses are owned by Sonn Brothers, who built them during the boom in West Harlem about ten years ago.

They are seven-story structures, known as 133 to 149 West 140th Street, and 108 to 116 West 141st Street. Hampton Court and Edinborough Court on 140th Street are each on a plot 115 by 100, and Earls Court on 141st Street occupies a site 123 by 100. The houses are valued at about $600,000.

Adjoining them on 140th Street are the Pinkney Court apartments owned by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and Watts Court, belonging to the Van Deveer estates.

There was a report in circulation yesterday to the effect that the Philton Holding Company, directed by Philip A. Payton, Jr., was negotiating for the property. This company recently secured for the occupancy of negroes six modern elevator apartments, 117 to 143 West 141st Street, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

At the office of Sonn Brothers yesterday afternoon a representative stated that contracts for the sale of the property would not be signed before Aug. 1, and that those negotiating for the property were white people.

Another East Side Dwelling Purchased.

Clara L. Disbrow sold to an investing client of William B. May & Co. for occupancy 46 East Eighty-second Street.

The structure, which occupies a lot 18 by 100 midway between Madison and Park Avenues, was scheduled to be sold in foreclosure proceedings yesterday at the stand of Joseph P. Day, in a suit brought by Mount Sinai Hospital.

The action was withdrawn. Extensive alterations will be made to the property by the buyers.

A Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

The Westkell Realty Company, P. J. Ryan, President, has purchased from the Nason Realty Company, M. N. Natanson, President, the one-story taxpayer containing stores on the southwest corner of Westchester Avenue and Kelly Street.

The structure occupies a plot 100 by 125 and is located at the foot of the intervale Avenue Subway Station. In part payment the buyer gave 335 to 343 East Thirty-seventh Street, five four-story cold water tenements on a plot 125 by 100. Byrne & Baumann negotiated the sale.

Tenement Sales.

J. Reichert purchased for investment from Mollie Silver 3 East 118th Street, a five-story tenement, on a plot 27 by 50.5.

Arthur F. Du Cret & Co. resold for J. W. Vackiner 57 East 122d Street, a five-story tenement on a plot 29 by 100, held at $27,000. The buyer is an investor.

Bronx Sales.

The Ward Baking Company has increased its holdings in the east Bronx by the purchase of a large plot opposite its big plant at Southern Boulevard, 143d and St. Mary's Streets in the Bronx. The purchase involves the triangular plot at the southwest corner of Wales Avenue and St. Mary's Street. The property, which was secured from Arthur C. Byrne, fronts 80.9 feet on Wales Avenue and 120 feet on St. Mary's Street, with a westerly line of 150.6 feet. At the rear of the property is the Port Morris branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

An investing client of Henry Schwiebert purchased from the Padula Construction Company 2,733 Creston Avenue, a new five-story twenty-five-family tenement on a plot 50 by 100. The property is fully rented.

Ellar Fitzpatrick purchased for investment from Anna Hall 736 East 156th Street, a five-story ten-family tenement on a plot 27 by 100, located near Jackson Avenue. The property was held at $21,500.

Brooklyn.

Walter S. Ross and C. C. Gretsinger sold for P. J. Carley the business building on the west side of Fifth Avenue, 61 feet south of Seventy-second Street, to a client for investment.

Long Island.

G. J. Amann sold to the S. & G. Development Company a plot 90 by 140 feet or. the southeast corner of Rockaway Plank Road and Davis Avenue, South Ozone Park.

The Mathews Model Flat Company sold to G. Liedtke the six-family brick house on the southeast side of Woodbine Street, 162 feet northeast of Onderdonk Avenue, Ridgewood.

$250,000 Labor Temple for Jersey City.

A contract to take title to five lots, numbering from 2,937 to 2,945 Boulevard, Jersey City, has been signed by John J. Jennings and Theodore M. Brandle, agent of organized labor in Hudson County, as a site for the proposed Hudson County Labor Temple. Title is to pass on Sept. 1 next. The temple will be of granite and is to cost $250,000. Plans have been drawn by Architect John T. Rowland of Jersey City.

Mr. Brandle said the building would be one of the finest in the county. The basement will contain billiard and pool rooms and bowling alleys. The second floor will be a ball room, the third and fourth floors will have meeting rooms, and on the top floor, the fifth, will be an up-to-date gymnasium. The plot has a frontage of 120 feet and a depth of 100 feet. Former Sheriff James J. Kelly is the owner of record.

New Jersey.

L. N. Nicholson & Co. sold at Lyndhurst, N. J., for P. Hausser a six-room bungalow on a plot 90 by 150 on Lyndhurst Avenue for $3,900. Sale was for J. Sagarin a two-family house on Fourth Street, plot 50 by 100, for $3,500.

The Batson Farm Agency have sold the Piper farm at Ramsey, N. J., to Miss I. V. De Haven.

Recent Buyers.

George Rugge is the buyer of the six-story apartment, 547 Riverside Drive.

Charles B. Squier is the buyer of 64 and 66 White Street, recently sold by the Norlin Realty Corporation, (Richard S. Elliott.) The Squier residence on St. George's Avenue, Rahway, N. J., containing about an acre and a quarter of ground, with house and garage, was given in part payment.

Realty Notes.

The following real estate brokers have been elected active members of the Real Estate Board of New York: George B. Corsa, Fenimore C. Goode of Brett & Goode, Charles F. Meyer, and James C. Nugent.

The auction sale of the four-story private dwelling at 70 East Fifty-second Street, which was scheduled to be held by the M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company yesterday, was adjourned until July 31 by order of the referee, the Hon. Abram Ellenbogen. It is understood that a private sale of the premises is pending.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

7th Av, n w corner 120th St, 50.11x99.11, seven-story Fernecliff apartment house; P. S. Henry et al. against Randeg Realty Co. et al.; Hoadly, L. & J., attorneys; due, $112,378.64; taxes, &c., $12,685; withdrawn.

By Samuel Marx.

112th St, 250-252 West, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11, six-story apartment house; Excelsior Savings Bank against Louis Cohen et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $63,487.41; taxes, &c., $1,087.45; to the plaintiff for $63,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

82d St, 46 East, s s, 165 ft w of Park Av, 18x100, five-story dwelling; Mount Sinai Hospital against C. L. Bisbrow and another; Hoadly, L. & J., attorneys; due, $27,-258.06; taxes, &c., $1,053.50; withdrawn.

Morgenthau, Jr., Co. Sale.

53d St, 70 West, s s, 101.4 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5, four-story dwelling; W. F. Kingsland against M. H. S. Miller; F. deP. Foster, attorney-elect; due, $41,745.65; taxes, &c., $934.50; adjourned to July 31.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

10th St, 207 West, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 25x98.9, five-story tenement; W. Co. Sloane against Jacob Kaplan, et al.; Deyo & B., attorneys; due, $61,142.55; to the plaintiff for $48,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

2d Av, 1,944, e s, 50.8 ft n of 90th St, 25x100, five-story tenement and store; M. P. Smith against Jennie Tackney et al.; Carrington & P., attorneys; due, $14,809.38; taxes, &c., $408.20; to Florence E. Wissart for $15,000.

By George Price.

Garden St, n s, 174.6 ft w of Prospect Av, 50x128x irregular, vacant; City of New York against W. D. Corcoran; Lamar Hardy, attorney; due, $5,492.92; taxes, &c., $982.86; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Madison Av, n w corner 48th St, to a five-story store and apartments; Lesk Realty Co., 7 East 37th St, owner; H. H. Holly, 38 West 37th St, architect; cost, $5,500.

East Broadway, 270 and 272, to a four-story hospital; Jewish Maternity Hospital, 270 East Broadway, owner; L. A. Abramson, architect; cost, $10,000.

86th St, 340 West, to a twelve-story apartment; New York and New Jersey Real Estate Improvement Co., Inc., 50 Church St, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av., architects; cost, $12,000.

Madison Av, 1,787, to a five-story dwelling and store; M. Henley, 1,392 Lexington Av, owner; R. D. Kohn, 56 West 45th St, architect; cost, $12,000.

6th Av, 126 to 130, to a six-story factory and store; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, owner; Townsend, Steinle & Haskell, Inc., 1,328 Broadway, architects; cost, $5,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

80th St, 517 to 521 East, to a one-story stable; Phoenix Construction Co., 41 Park Row, owner; L. G. House, 143 West 40th St, architect; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JULY 27.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 652, e s, 87 ft s of Bond St, 20x130, foreclosure, July 24, 1917; Charles E. Lydecker, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., July 27; attorneys, Butcher, O. & F., 1 Madison Av.....$200,000

GREENE ST, 170, e s, 150 ft s of Bleecker St, 24.8x100; Staglico Holding Co. to Harry Swanson, 327 West 96th St, mtg $30,000, all liens, July 25; attorney, Gabriel T. Lewis, 940 Broadway.....$1

HESTER ST, 70, s s, 25 ft w of Orchard St, 25x75; George Rosen to Frank E. Rosen, 187 West 111th St, all title, b. and s., all liens, May 22; attorney, A. I. Spiro, 135 Broadway.....$1

LEWIS ST, 161 and 163, 22.6x100; Lewis St., 84 ft n of 3d St, 25x100; Goldberg & Greenberg, Inc., to Julius Freedman, 15 Eldridge St, mtg $31,250, July 23; attorneys, Steinberg & L., 220 Broadway.....$100

MADISON AV, 211-213, e s, 34.6 ft s of 36th St, 96.8x64.3x irregular; City Real Estate Co. to Flintlock Realty Co., Millbrook, N. Y., h. and s., all liens, July 18; attorneys, Miller, K., & T., 80 Broadway.....$100

WHITE ST, 64-66, n s, 80 ft w of Broadway, 46.11x109.3; Norlin Realty Corporation to Charles B. Squier, Old Bennington, Vt., mtg $50,000, July 26; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..$100

2D AV, w s, 75.5 ft s of 44th St, 25x100; Bernhard Horn to Abraham J. Dworsky, 1,938 Bathgate Av, Bronx, same date; attorney, Harold H. Straus, 5 Beekman St...$1

25TH ST, s s, 112 ft e of 1st Av, 38x98.9; Jennie Zinman to Rose Kornbluth, 155 Ross St, Brooklyn, mtg $9,000, July 26; attorney, Samuel Kornbluth, 51 Chambers St.....$100

27TH ST, 458 West, s s, 50 ft e of 10th Av, 24.10x24.10; Moses Hedler and Philip Simon, Danbury, Conn., all liens, July 23; M. Hedler, 638 105th St.....$1

34TH ST, n s, 192.11 ft w of 9th Av, 107.1x98.8; Jannarone Construction, trustee, to the Webster Apartments, Inc., 280 Madison Av, all liens, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100,000

37TH ST, 339 East, n s, 128 ft w of 1st Av, 25x90.5x25.3x87.2, mtg $8,400; 37th St. 341 East, n s, 103 ft w of 1st Av, 25x87.2x25.8x83.5, mtg $8,100; 37th St, 343 East, n s, 78 ft w of 1st Av, 49.4x25x irregular, mtg $7,500; 37th St, 345 East, n s, 61 ft w of 1st Av, 37.8x25x90.6x50, mtg $17,500; Mary J. Ryan to Normar Real Estate Corporation, 170 Broadway, July 21; attorney, Alexander S. Natanson, 170 Broadway.....$100,000

38TH ST, s s, 115 ft e of Madison Av, 22x100.5; George H. Wicke et al., executors, to Wicke Estates, Woodlawn Av, Glendale, Borough of Queens, mtg $30,000; attorneys, Goldsmith, S. & W., 61 Broadway.....$10

SAME PROPERTY; same et al., individually, to same, mtg $30,000, July 9; attorneys, same.....$100

82D ST, 46 East, s s, 165 ft w of Park Av, 18x100; Clara C., wife Robert N. Disbrow, to George C. Smith, 1,033 5th Av, mtg $26,000, July 26; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

88TH ST, 168 West, s s, 217 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x100.8, foreclosure July 9, 1917; William F. Claire, referee, to Mary E. Colman, 165 West 88th St, July 27; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 49 Cedar St.....$11,500

93D ST, 183 East, n s, 130.6 ft w of 3d Av, 30x100.8; Sadie Redsenberg to Josef Neuwald, 874 Broadway, mtg $17,000, July 12; address, J. Neuwald, care of Susskind & Co., 874 Broadway.....$1

100TH ST, 235 West, n s, 185 ft e of West End Av, 15x100; Waldemar Van Wagenen Claussen and another to Alma V. Claussen, 235 West 100th St, mtg $14,000, b. and s., c. a. g., June 30; attorneys, Hunt, E. B., 120 Broadway.....$1

102D ST, n s, 80 ft w of West End Av, 20x80.11; George W. Wepfer to Elise L. Weser, 861 West End Av, mtg $16,000, all liens, Aug. 31, 1914; attorneys, Spencer & W., 30 William St.....$100

105TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11, Abr. D. and Rachel Shlesinger to Selma Schwartz, 41 West 129th St, all liens, July 26; attorney, E. K. Haskell, 170 5th Av.....$1

107TH ST, 213 East, n s, 360 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Caroline E. Heath et al., Minneapolis, Minn., to Charles E. Haskell, 227 Union St, Orange, N. J., all liens, July 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Charles E. Haskell to Dalton Realty Co., 170 Broadway, mtg $5,000, July 26; attorney, same.....$100

115TH ST, 438 East, s s, 361.8 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Antonia Tesoniero to Maria Starace, of Arlington N. J., mtg $55,000, June 1; attorney, Max Rothman, 299 Broadway.....$100

116TH ST, 306 to 310 East, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 90x100.11; Joseph Rinaldi to Maria Starace, of Arlington N. J., mtg $55,000, all liens, July 25; attorney, Frank J. Rinaldi, 233 Broadway.....$1

117TH ST, 3 East, n s, 80 ft e of 5th Av, 27x50.5; Mollie Sitner to Mary Wechler, 1,432 Vyse Av, mtg $14,000, July 27; attorney, B. Richard, 693 Broadway.....$1

124TH ST, 314 East, s s, 156.6 ft e of 2d Av, 19x100; Carolina E. Heath, Minneapolis, Minn., et al. to Charles E. Haskell, 227 Union St, Orange, N. J., all liens, July 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Charles E. Haskell to James H. Cruikshank, Freeport, L. I., mtg $5,000, July 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

126TH ST, s s, 107.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 12.6x99.11; Jessie L. Boughton to Caroline Graham and another, 443 Central Park West, c. a. g., all liens, July 11; attorneys, Thompson, K. & W., 256 Broadway.....$1

127TH ST, n s, 246.8 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x99.11; Nathan Aschner, executor, to D. Comyn Moran, 17 West 89th St, all liens, July 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

128TH ST, 232 East, s s, 848.9 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x99.11; Mark Aaron to Yusel Realty Co., 80 Maiden Lane, mtg $4,000, all liens, July 27.....$100

147TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Marie Chappel to Carrie Sen Sts, 842 Belmont Av, Brooklyn, mtg $14,500, all liens, Jan. 15; attorney, Abraham Ablowitz, 291 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

AMETHYST St, 1,814, e s, 20x100; David J. Gamache to Harry Whelan, 480 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., mtg $2,000, July 26; attorney, Harry Whelan, care of H. F. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St.....$1

AVENUE C, n w corner Ludlow Av, 8x25; Edwin Bailer to Ida W. Schwoerer, 2,341 Bathgate Av, mtg $3,000, July 26; attorney, G. Josfar, 391 East 149th St.....$100

FOREST AV, e s, 146.8 ft n of 165th St, 50x169.11; Joseph Keller to Aaron Greenbaum and another, 1,115 Boston Road, 2-3 part, mtg $1,000, July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

FOREST AV, e s, 146.7 ft n of 165th St, 50x169.11; Martin Boden to Joseph Herbst, 1,027 Union Av, mtg $10,000, June 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 40 to 49, Parcel 10, map William B. Ogden; West Farms Const. Co. to K. M. Building Corp., 41 West End Av, July 26; attorney, Wechsler & K., 42 Broadway...$1

LOT 1,040, map Lorillard Spencer et al; Lorillard Spencer, 3d, individually, and another, trustees, et al, to Sidney Popplewell, 460 East 165th St, June 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$425

All following same map, date and attorney.

LOTS 1,049 and 1,050; same to John Smithson, 323 West 80th St.....$950

LOTS 568, 790, 820 to 823; same to Edward Kaidiris, 1,104 Findlay Av.....$2,800

LOTS 1,100 and 1,101; same to Teodoro S. Romero, 203 West 106th St.....$1,925

LOT 1,397; same to Lehman Jacobs, 1,376 Washington Av.....$475

LOTS 1,242 1,249; same to Julia Fitzgerald, 114 West 75th St.....$1,225

LOT 1,105; same to Frank D'Amore, 840 North Chestnut Drive.....$850

LOT 196; same to Salvini Colavecchio, Bronx, h. and s.....$300

LOTS 84 and 85; same to Christoforo Conzales, 1,421 Needham Av.....$850

LOTS 875, 876, 1,321 to 1,324; same to Jacob Rosenblatt, 140 East 92d St.....$425

LOTS 656, 657, 192, 727, 1,001, 1,002, 1,003, and 1,076; same to Charles C. Raho, 41 Kenmare St.....$2,875

LOT 281; same to Shama Rosenberg and another, 11 West 113th St.....$525

LOT 237; same to Samuel Rosen, 2,339 Southern Boulevard.....$425

LOT 1,388; same to Fanny Reiner, 324 East 19th St.....$425

LOTS 172 to 174; same to John H. Dirkes, 176 South 9th St, Brooklyn.....$900

LOTS 464 and 465; same to Ignat Marcuvici, 48 and 50 East 103d St.....$950

LOTS 513 and 514; same to Newton B. Widmayer, 32 Leonard Place, Yonkers, N. Y.$800

LOTS 57 and 58; same to Marcus Fischer, 830 East 176th St.....$850

LOTS 181 and 182; same to Hy. Grossmann, 343 Bronx Park Av.....$700

LOTS 818 and 819; same to Lewis Smith, 159 Sherman Av.....$350

LOT 802; same to Abraham Thaler, 22 South Division and Rockaway Beach.....$300

LOTS 5 to 8; same to Lulu Pfleginy, 578 Oak Tree Place.....$4,700

LOTS 877, 878, 1,325 to 1,328; same to William A. Hoffman, 504 East 87th St.....$3,800

LOTS 303, 304, 434 and 435; same to James Gormley, 306 East 37th St.....$2,425

LOTS 1,309 to 1,310; same to Jacob Rosenblatt and another, 140 East 92d St....$3,625

LOT 658; same to Irene V. Haughney and another, 59 West 124th St.....$400

LOTS 46 to 49; same to Irene V. Haughney, 59 West 124th St.....$3,325

LOTS 1,061 and 1,062; same to Elmon Andruk, 426 West 37th St.....$1,200

LOTS 468 and 469; same to Joseph Schmeikin, 1,041 Westchester Av.....$1,800

LOT 933; same to Anna Schetfel, 220 East 20th St.....$525

LOTS 1,215 and 934; same to Max Greenberg, Freehold, N. J.....$1,150

LOT 1,080; same to Hebrew B. Gardner, 39 2d St., New Rochelle, N. Y.....$225

LOTS 116 and 117; same to Jacob Lippman, 1,302 Findlay Av.....$900

LOTS 689 to 691; same to Frank J. Murphy, 241 Central Av, Far Rockaway, L. I..$1,050

LOT 1,340; same to Winifred Masterson Burke Relief Foundation, 170 Broadway.$475

LOT 533; Max Silver to same.....$375

LOTS 372, 373, 1085 to 1088; same to Bernard D. Bird, 63 3d Place, Brooklyn.....$1,600

LOT 802; same to Abraham Thaler, 22 South Division and Rockaway Beach.....$300

LOTS 622 and 623; same to Henry C. Strippel, 330 East 84th St.....$2,250

LOT 238; same to Hyman Bloom, 2,359 Southern Boulevard.....$425

LOT 1358; same to Joseph Cederbaum, 117 West 116th St.....$400

LOT 137; same to Christ A. Otis, 516 Lenox Av.....$350

LOTS 985 and 986; same to Gustav T. Lindahl, 1 272 Clay Av.....$650

PARK AV, s w corner 138th St, 41.6x79.10; Oak Realty Improving Inc., to Charles and Bettie Sam, 1,970 Washington Av, (tenants by the entirety,) mtg $25,000, July 27; attorney, Charles Sam, 1,797 Washington Av.....$1

PLOT begins at low water mark of Long Island Sound, adjoining land now or late of Gustavus F. C. Hillman, runs s 190 x w 266.6 x n 190 x e 306.6 being s part of Lots 5 to 7 on map of estate of Orrin F. Fordham; also plot begins at common low water mark of Long Island Sound at line between land formerly of Ezra L. Waterhouse and another, runs n e 379 x s w 206.4 x s e 379 x w — contains 1.67-100 acres of land under water; Joseph E. Butterworth to Sara B. Wood, 331 Belleville Av, Newark, N. J., mtg $14,000, July 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 8 to 10, Block 2, map of Sheridan & Segrave; Patrick M. Scanlan to August F. Karsten, 202 West 82d St, mtg $1,627.50, July 26; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SIMPSON ST, 1,247, w s, 17.6x58;

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

KINMOUNT, 162 North Broadway, Yonkers. —Delightful house, large rooms, broad piazza on 3 sides, overlooking Hudson; half hour's ride from Grand Central; excellent table; all conveniences; large grounds; two minutes from trolley car. Yonkers 908. Annie Lane.

OAK BLUFF HOUSE, LARCHMONT-ON-SOUND, N. Y. Accommodations for people of refinement; boating, bathing, tennis; garage; fresh vegetables; references required. F. F. Dawes, Telephone Larchmont 361.

EDGEWATER LODGE.—Directly on Sound, delightfully cool, attractive accommodations; moderate rates; commuting. Telephone 91-W Neptune Island, New Rochelle.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers. —Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

Long Island.

JUST OPENED.—New, strictly modern cottage; block from ocean; single rooms, suites, private baths; splendid food; former manager Mary Elizabeth Tea Room. Ward Cottages, 265 Rue de St. Felix, Far Rockaway. Phone 2141 Far Rockaway.

Bayside.—15 minutes' walk from station; 18 minutes on Pennsylvania Railroad; not a boarding house; $10-$20 weekly; beautiful garage. K 19 Times.

Bellport Children's Camp, Bellport, L. I.— Near water; all outside sports; boys 6-12, girls 6-15. Miss Hagedorn.

Cool, beautifully furnished room overlooking Sound; lady preferred; private family. 1949R Flushing.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Ocean Traffic Passing Windows. Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 Minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan. 30 Cozy Rooms, Suite, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE STUYVESANT, St. George.—Block from ferry; beautiful rooms, private baths; excellent food and service; open year round.

The Willows, Huguenot Park.—Modern accommodations; excellent cusine; bathing. Phone 907 Tottenville.

New York State.

Good board, Ulster County fruit farm. 800 West 40th. Phone 84 Bryant.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL, "THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY," 45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV., EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady olled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $50 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. W. T. Reade, Prop.

Country Board Wanted.

Board for couple, two children and children's nurse, within 45 minutes Grand Central; children in no way annoying, being out all day with nurse; want two cool, quiet bed rooms month August. Address Box F 396 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 50th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th St.)—Summer rates; rooms with breakfast or full board.

MADISON AV., 213, (near 36th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Single, double rooms; cool, clean; good board; telephone; reasonable.

49TH ST., 16 WEST. Unusual accommodations; references; table board.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

55TH, 16 WEST.—Table board, rooms with private bath and table board; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large, small rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine; telephone.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, private bath; electricity; house with every suit particular people; Southern cooking; also smaller room.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large rooms, suitable for two or three; bath adjoining; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; table guests; reasonable rates; references. Mrs. Newburg.

72D, 322 WEST.—LARGE, SMALL ROOMS; PRIVATE HOUSE, OVERLOOKING HUDSON; PRIVATE BATH; REFERENCES.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable cool rooms; double, single; private baths; excellent table.

72D, WEST.—Double and single rooms prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9687.

78D, 256 WEST.—Well furnished room, private bath; unexcelled table; with or without meals.

79TH, 129 WEST.—Attractive rooms, parlor dining room; home cooking; reasonable; table guests.

77TH, 260 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; excellent home cooking; subway; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)— Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CENTURY DYE & PRINT WORKS, INC., Bankrupt.

A petition having been filed herein for an order directing all creditors and other persons interested to show cause why the receiver herein should not accept the offer of HERT COMEY to purchase all of the assets of the above-named bankrupt for a sum sufficient to pay all unsecured creditors of the above-named bankrupt twenty-five (25%) per cent. of their said claims, in addition to paying all priority claims in full and in addition to paying all or the administration expenses, or why such other disposition of the assets should not be made as to this Court may seem just, all creditors and other persons interested will therefore please take notice that the said offer will be considered at a meeting to be held at the office of the undersigned Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2nd day of August, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider the said offer of BERT COMEY or any other offer that may be submitted at the said meeting for the purchase of the estate of said bankrupt.

The assets of the bankrupt consists principally of a large printing and dyeing plant located at the foot of Canal Street, in the City of Passaic, State of New Jersey, and is comprised principally of the following:

"Entire plant or above bankrupt, consisting in part of Rice, Barton & Fayles 10 color print machine, 40 copper print rolls, Cottage steamer, Ageing box, H. W. Butterworth and Sons 13 Cylinder Drying Cam, 19 Cylinder Drying Cam, 4 and 5 Cylinder Drying Tenter, Lowell Shop & Co. 3 Bowl washer with automatic stretches, H. W. Butterworth & Sons 30 ft. tenting machine, 1 Engine, D. Stuart & Co., Glasgow, makers, Birch Bros. cutting sewing machine, Chas. H. P. Crocker-Wheeler A. C. Motor, Metallic Spreaders, copper steam jackets, dye tubs, shaftings, pulleys, hangers, and belting."

The said plant will be open for inspection daily between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. Directions to reach the plant are as follows: Erie Railroad to Passaic, Main Street car to Canal Street.

For any and all information you may apply either at the office of ELGIN L. MacBURNEY, Ancillary Receiver, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, or at the office of MAURICE L. SHAINE, attorney for the receiver, No. 299 Broadway, New York City.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ARCHIBALD R. WATSON, Esq., Receiver, 165 Broadway, New York City.

MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy 23535.

Notice is given that IRA L. SCHULMAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 29th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE TIMES IN THE TRENCHES.

At subscription rates prevailing in the United States The New York Times, daily and Sunday, will be sent to any member of the American Army abroad. Soldiers will be glad to get The New York Times.—Advt.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

16TH, 130 EAST.—Second floor, front; well furnished; telephone; near subway; Summer rates.

18TH, 145 EAST.—Two large communicating rooms, with alcove; adjoining bath; hot water; furnished or unfurnished; $10 per week.

27TH, 114 EAST.—Cozily furnished rooms; light housekeeping or otherwise. Phone Madison Square 6344.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny, running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly, up; with bath, $9 weekly, up; meals exceptionally reasonable, optional; women only.

30TH, 123 EAST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; all conveniences.

31ST ST., 114 EAST, (30th, 39 East.)—All newly furnished; private bath; electricity.

37TH, 18 EAST.—Rooms with private bath; electricity, telephone; $8 to $12.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

64TH, (735 Madison Av.)—Large airy rooms, nicely furnished; private bath; $7-$8-$9; cool small rooms, $2.50-$3; running water; Summer rates.

66TH, 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly; dues, $3.25.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

11TH ST., 241 WEST.—Neatly furnished large, small rooms; improvements; telephone, &c.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Desirable room, suitable two; excellent home cooking; references. Strauss.

94TH ST., (603 WEST END AV.)—Cool room; newly furnished; private bath; also suite; automatic elevator; table guests; references.

90TH, 54 WEST. Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

126TH, 174 WEST, (The Norwood,) corner 7th Av.—Room and board; special rates; baths; telephone; home cooking; convenient cars.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46, (Corner 77th.)— Coolest and most desirable location in city; rooms overlook river; low rate until September; refined home; everything the best; references required.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Rooms, floors, suites; board optional; Winter reservations.

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46, (Corner 77th.)— Coolest and most desirable location in city; rooms overlook river; low rate until September; refined home; everything the best; references required.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Rooms, floors, suites; board optional; Winter reservations.

WEST END AV., 569.—Especially good rooms, single or double; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 896.—Light, airy hall room; large closet; electricity, bath; $3.50; residence.

WEST END AV., 936, (Corner 106th.)—Comfortable room; elevator; gentleman. 5 West.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, adjoining baths.

Brooklyn.

CAN'T BE BEAT. ROOM AND PRIVATE BATHROOM, $5. 211 SCHERMERHORN ST.

PARK PLACE, 175, (Park Slope.)—Large, small rooms, all conveniences; near subway; telephone.

PIERREPONT ST., 149.—Borough Hall subway; large, medium, bath, phone; references exchanged.

ST. MARK'S AV., 179.—Eight minutes subway; rooms, $2.25 up; all conveniences; telephone.

WILL RENT comfortably furnished rooms reasonable; Brighton "L"; private house. Prospect 750.

78TH ST., 357.—Hall room in detached private cottage for refined gentleman; near subway station; 27 minutes Manhattan.

New Jersey.

ELEGANTLY furnished room and kitchenette, modern conveniences, screened porch, $5 to $7. Kerby, 162 Anderson Av., Palisade, N. J.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

REFINED Southern gentleman, downtown business man, desires room with elegant family; others need not reply; must be reasonable. C 151 Times.

Unfurnished.

Very large room, kitchenette or privileges, dainty, light housekeeping; Washington Heights, upper west side; refined, select, reasonable; Americans. Apt. 24, 570 West 156th.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

MADISON AV., 180.—One or two large connecting rooms; housekeeping; conveniences; telephone.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A beautiful 1917 H. A. L. touring twin six seven passenger; like new; condition perfect; guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive; Phone 6374 Riverside.

ALL GUARANTEED CARS. NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

1917 MERCER TOURING.
1917 CHANDLER TOURING.
1917 OAKLAND COUPELET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOURING.
1917 JEFFERY TOURING.
1917 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1916 MERCER TOURING.
1916 CADILLAC ROADSTER.
1916 OAKLAND LITTLE 6.
1916 BUICK TOURING.
STUTZ COLONIAL COUPE.
CADILLAC 8 TOURING.
STEARNS-KNIGHT LIMOUSINE.
HUPMOBILE TOURING.
HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
MANY OTHERS.

VAN DYKE AUTO CO., INC., 1,700 BROADWAY. ONE FLIGHT UP.

A HIGH-CLASS BARGAIN LIST.
FIAT, 6-cyl., 36-H. P., 7-pass., painted dark blue, blue upholstery, buff wheels, Victoria top, divided front seats, fully equipped, like new.
PACKARD TWIN SIX ROADSTER.
Stutz '16 6-pass., Westinghouse shock abs.
CHANDLER 7-PASS. TOURING.
CHANDLER CONVERTIBLE SEDAN.
MERCER 5-PASSENGER TOURING.
MERCER RACEABOUT.
MANY OTHERS.
CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.
R. S. IRELAND,
1,648 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.
Next door to Winter Garden.
Open Sundays and evenings.

ALL OFFERS CONSIDERED!!
1917 DAVIS, 7-PASSENGER.
Slip covers, new shoes, Continental motor.
1917 LEXINGTON, 5-PASSENGER.
New car, guaranteed. Discount.
1916 CHEVROLET, 5-PASSENGER.
Model "75-B"; new shoes; bargain.
1916 OLDSMOBILE, SPECIAL BODY.
Mercertype, wire wheels, Victoria top.
1916 DAVIS, 5-PASSENGER.
Slip covers, new shoes, repainted.
1916 OVERLAND, 7-PASSENGER.
Continental motor, new shoes; bargain.
1915 CHALMERS, 5-PASSENGER.
6 cylinder, bumpers and slip covers.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT., 815 West 47th St. Bryant 2411.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
We have several used latest model Lozier touring cars which we will sacrifice; no reasonable offer refused. Lozier Motor Co., 1,850 Broadway, Phone Columbus 6537.

ATTENTION! CLEARANCE SALE!!

1917 Chandler Cloverleaf.
1917 Crow Elkhart, 2 tops.
1916 Overland 6 cyl. 7 pass.
1916 Marion Handley 6 cyl.
1916 Oakland Runabout.
1916 Overland 5 pass.
1916 Chandler 7 pass.
1916 Buick "D 45" 6 cyl.
1915 Packard 3-38. 7 pass.
1916 Saxon 5 pass.
1915 Cadillac 8 cyl. 7 pass.
1915 National 5 pass.
1914 Mercer 5 pass. Touring.
Bianchi 4 pass. Sport Roadster.

GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1694 Broadway. Phone Circle 3515.
Open Evenings and Sunday.

AUTOMOBILE 6-cylinder high-class 7-passenger touring; take lots part payment. Herrick, 70 Manhattan St.

A 1913 MERCER SPEEDSTER, TYPICAL RACING CAR, RECENTLY OVERHAULED AND PAINTED, MECHANICALLY GUARANTEED; EXTRAS INCLUDE 2 SHOES (MOUNTED,) SEARCHLIGHT, CHAINS, TOOLS, AND SEAT OR RUNNING BOARD; DEMONSTRATION BY APPOINTMENT. MRS. SOLOMON, PHONE 5805 MORNINGSIDE, APT. 27.

Baby Fiat Roadster, latest importation. LANCIA "30," SPECIAL SPEEDSTER. STUTZ, 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL. STUTZ, 1914, BEARCAT. MERCER 1916 22-72 ROADSTER. SIMPLEX "75," SPECIAL SPEEDSTER. PIERCE-ARROW, 1914, "6-48" ROADSTER. F. I. A. T. "30," FLEETWOOD IMPORTED. BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 HUDSON SUPER 6, touring.
1917 PEERLESS, touring.
1916 NATIONAL TWIN "6," $850.
1917 OVERLAND CHUMMY ROADSTER; new.
1916 STUTZ ROADSTER.
1916 PACKARD TWIN "6."
1916 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING, 7-PASS.
1916 DIXIE SPECIAL TOURING.
1916 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1916 OVERLAND touring, 6 cyl., 7 pass.
1916 OVERLAND Roadster, model 83.
1916 STUTZ touring.
1915 MERCER, SPORT MODEL 22-70.
1914 MERCER MODEL M "4."
WILL SELL ANY OF THE ABOVE CARS FOR ONE-HALF CASH AND BALANCE EASY TERMS.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 237 W. 56th, 2 Doors from B'way; open ev'gs.

BUICK Big Six Roadster, Model 54, paint and mechanical condition perfect; extras include Hartford shock absorbers, bumper search light, tires, &c. Owner will sell, $550, or exchange, small, light, five-passenger car with cash; no dealers. F., Room 1720, 50 Broad Street.

CADILLAC, 1917, Model 55, 8-cyl., 7-pass touring, used as a demonstrator by one salesman only; driven less than 3,000 miles; in very fine mechanical condition; paint, top, tires, etc., the same; especially priced. DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. 3240 Mulberry. Used Car Dept.

CADILLACS, '16 and '15; '16 Dodge Roadster. Chandler Roadster '16 Pullman Chummy, ONE-MAN TOPS, $25; SKID CHAINS Cheap. Touring & Limousine Bodies; big bargains. 207TH CENTURY CO., 1,700 B'WAY, 5th floor.

CHALMERS LIMOUSINE 1916, WITH EXTRA SUMMER BODY; IN EXCELLENT CONDITION. INQUIRE M. L. WILE, 41 EAST 11TH. TELEPHONE STUY. 1900.

CHANDLER BROUGHAM. Wire wheels, special body; practically new; cost $3,200; sacrifice. Phone 2634 Schuyler, between 10 and 12 A. M. No dealer.

CHANDLER Clover Leaf 1917. Mr. Lowa, 24, 120 Broadway, Yonkers. Telephone 4500, Yonkers.

COLE, 1916 model 8-60 touring; is in first-class mechanical condition; driven only 5,000 miles.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4004.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars all have been gone over in our repair shop and are in the condition represented. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4004.

FORD 1916 Touring, $225.
FORD 1916 Touring, $175.
CHEVROLET 1916 Baby Grand, $500.
STUDEBAKER Series 17 Touring, $600.
OVERLAND 1914 Touring, $225.
BRONX MOTOR CAR COMPANY, 149th St. & Bergen Ave.

MAXWELL 1917 runabout; perfect mechanically; new tires; paint excellent; run 3,000 miles. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morningside 5867.

MERCEDES Runabout, 80-H. P., must sell; will demonstrate. A. O'Berle, 164 West 79th St.

OLDSMOBILE Model 44, 8 cylinder; less than a year old; has special hand-made alluminum six-passenger body with victoria top, 6 wire wheels, shoes and tubes; absolutely guaranteed, in perfect condition; there is not a detail missing, for comfort and effect; neither is there a prettier car in town; price $1,200; cost $2,400 new. Phone Chelsea 2373, to owner for demonstration

PACKARD, 1916, seven-passenger Twin-Six, almost new; bargain. Ward.
PACKARD, 1915, five-passenger touring, 3x38, perfect condition; $1,400. Doty-Demos Co., 222-226 West 65th St.

REGAL coupe, running condition, $200. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT "8" 1916 TOURING. VERY EXCEPTIONAL PRICE $1,100.

Is practically new; has had very little use; mechanically absolutely O. K.; paint—looks like it was still on the showroom floor; tire equipment—all shoes practically new, and there are two extra inflated non-skid Firestone for spares; has every equipment and is ready to be used immediately without an expenditure of any kind; is open for mechanical inspection or demonstration at any time, day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M.; on exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn; might consider a trade on a touring car or runabout.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood paneled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted Brewster green and black; all new tires; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1916 little four touring. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9307.

STUDEBAKER touring, 1917, $500. Columbus 4390 or 312 West End Av.

STUTZ 1917 "16 VALVE" SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
FIAT "55" RIVIERA TOURING.
SCRIPPS BOOTH, 1917.
LIBERTY 1917 TOURING; Wire Wheels.
Packard Twin 6" Runabout, wire wheels.
MARMON 1916 "41" SPEEDSTER.
SIMPLEX "75" 4 PASS.
SCRIPPS BOOTH 1916.
NATIONAL "Series V" Speedway Roadster.
MERCER 1915 RACEABOUT; Wire Wheels.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'way.

USED CARS.
1917 Packard Twin-Six "35" touring.
1917 Packard Twin-Six "25" touring.
1916 Packard Twin-Six limousine.
1916 Packard Twin-Six salon phaeton.
1916 Packard phaeton chassis.
14-48 Packard limousine.
14-88 Packard coupe and Berlin.
1913 48 Packard touring.
1916 Marmon chain roadster.
1915 Cadillac limousine.
Mercedes inside drive limousine.
1914 De Dion inside drive limousine.
1916 Oldsmobile 8-cylinder.
1915 Overland limousine.
1915 Chalmers touring.
One 3-ton Packard truck chassis.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., 172 Malbone St., Brooklyn.
Near Bedford Av.....Phone Flatbush 8884.

Automobiles for Rent.

BUICK 1917 touring car; expert chauffeur; hour, day, trip; reasonable. Phone Circle 553.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3550 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co. 171 West 89th. 5518 Riverside.

PACKARDS for hire; hour, day, month; special rates to races and Island. St. Urban's Garage, 121 West 59th. Riverside 3237.

PACKARD wanted, 1915 3-38 touring, not exceeding $1,000. Hughes, Riverside 5316.

PACKARD landaulette touring; appearance like new; hour, day trip. Scanlon, Circle 2855.

Automobiles Wanted.

CADILLAC, 1917, 4 or 5 passenger preferred. Halle, 139 Bank St.

LANCIA runabout or four-passenger, or similar car must have starting and electric lighting systems; give full description, year, mileage, &c. Y 340 Times Annex.

WANTED, late model 5 or 7 passenger touring car; must be in perfect condition; full particulars; no dealers. Z 289 Times Annex.

WANTED—CARS; CASH PAID. Fifth floor, 1,700 Broadway, cor 54th.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1909. Prospers on Merit."

OWNERS, prospective owners, chauffeurs, and mechanics, learn the care and operation of the automobile; write for full particulars. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,120 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass by M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 502 W. 57th St. 7950. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO. Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-586 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

EMBROIDERY, LINGERIE, OR MONOgrams.—French colored girl. J. K., 216 West 54th St.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER. — High school graduate; experienced; businesslike, accurate; references; $12. L 310 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WIDOW, 24, French, of refinement, desires housekeeper's position; only most select places considered; unquestionable references. C 22 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, 10 years' experience, auditor, cost accountant, age 34. E. Knight, 1,074 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, executive ability, initiative; local or foreign position; knowledge Spanish; salary $25. M., 163 East 125th.

BOOKKEEPER, capable, desires position where there is advancement. Brenner, 974 East 179th St.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) experienced, knowledge of factory costs. Stadtman, 1,074 Longfellow Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, 35, experienced, seeks position, city or country; excellent references. C 159 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. C. Sides, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, Swedish, single, 28, wishes position with private family; good reference. O. C. care Y. M. C. A., New Rochelle.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, nine years' driving and shop experience; references. Carl Langgreen, 170 West 85th St., care of Dean, 5634 Schuyler.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, 8 years' experience, strictly sober, reliable; references. Sheppard, Schuyler 1160.

CLERK.—Order steck clerk, experienced in manufacturing concern; references. Box 45, 324 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

COUPLE.—Young, colored, cook and butler; good references. J. A., care Romey, 142 West 131st; Morningside 5844.

DENTIST, RECENT GRADUATE, HONEST AND INDUSTRIOUS, DESIRES TO ASSIST LEGITIMATE MAN; SALARY NO OBJECT. L 293 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical and tool, 5 years' experience; ambitious, energetic; technical education. C 163 Times.

GARDENER.—Wanted, position by experienced gardener; knows flowers, shrubbery, landscape gardening; can bud and graft roses and plan and develop large estate; faithful, conscientious worker. L. P., Box 277, New York City.

INTERPRETER, Polish, Russian, Ruthenian; reads, writes, wishes position; any office. C 158 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, 10 years' experience, auditor, cost accountant, age 34. E. Knight, 1,074 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

PAY CLERK.—Young man, sober, honest, wants position as pay clerk with a large manufacturing concern; two years' experience; will furnish necessary bond. L 241 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 37; married; sell anything; salary, with commission. L 297 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in exporting house. Room 2006, 82 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MR. JOSEPH A. TURNER of the firm of TURNER & JACK desires to announce to his patrons and to those of the partnership that he has severed his relations as partner with Jules V. Jack, and that he will not be responsible for any of the obligations of Jules V. Jack from this date.

July 27, 1917.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SECRETARY or Assistant to Executive, (28,) ten years' experience secretarial, accounting, financial, export, import; excellent connections and education; knowledge Spanish; salary $200. L 302 Times Downtown.

STUD GROOM.—Gentleman giving up hunters wishes to secure a position for his stud groom; first-class recommendations. Answer X. Y. Z., P. O. Box 12, Old Westbury, L. I.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) handicapped by lameness, seeks position, day or night work; I am strong, active, bright, and willing, and can run a switchboard; can furnish best of references. Address Mr. M., care Miriam Myers, 114 West 91st St.

YOUNG MAN, 21, high school graduate, experienced cost clerk, office bookkeeper; at present employed; best references. L 206 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, with thorough knowledge of paper, printing, and purchasing, is open for engagement. C 184 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17, 2½ years' general office experience, desires position. C 154 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY OPEN ONLY TO AN UNUSUAL YOUNG WOMAN, preferably in the early twenties. Requisites: Energy and ambition, perfect physical health, tranquil disposition, tactful and impressive personality, discerning and logical mind interested in matters commercial and financial, dexterity in the use of English, and a thorough working knowledge of stenography. The position offered is one of dignity, carrying a liberal initial remuneration and the opportunity for rapid advancement. Address Look Box 826, Greensboro, N. C.

BOOKKEEPER for suburban gas company, to assist on consumers' ledgers; applicant must be willing to live out of town; state age, experience, and salary requested. F 361 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer.—Capable woman wanted in builder's office; neatness, industry, intelligence essential. Particulars to C 181 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—State experience, age, and salary expected. F 367 Times Downtown.

CASHIER, lady, wanted for accountant's office; must be competent to handle bank accounts and petty cash; state experience and salary required. L 306 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL work and typewriting in large office, hours 4 P. M. to 11 P. M., $12 per week to start; give age and references. Z 326 Times Annex.

COOK.—Young woman, white, as cook in employes' lunch room for girls; must have experience; salary, $10 a week to start. F 362 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE for unique social work with children in a modern institution near New York; this position constitutes valuable training for future executive work. Apply personally, 24 West 115th St., 6 o'clock Monday evening only.

DRESSMAKERS (25) or assistants for cutting silk underwear; pleasant permanent positions; good pay; capable young women. Boyd & Co., 2,159 Prospect Av., near 182d St., Bronx.

DICTATION MACHINE OPERATORS, (2;) GOOD ADVANCEMENT; SALARY, $15. Z 331 TIMES ANNEX.

EXPERT LAW STENOGRAPHER wanted; $18 a week to start. Apply by letter to R. & S., Room 1001, 61 Broadway, stating education and experience.

FRENCH GOVERNESS wanted for a boy of 6. Apply to 56 West 75th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Must be neat; good home to right person; wages, $30; give references. Mrs. H. B. Siebrecht, Chappaqua, Westchester Co.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK, require MILLINERS AND IMPROVERS for their MILLINERY WORKROOM. Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GOVERNESS.—Wanted, refined, high-class French nursery governess for child of 4; good home and salary to right party. Call at 105 West 40th St., Room 513.

HOUSEMOTHER.—A school for girls near Boston wants housemother; nothing to do with housekeeping; must be a lady, preferably a widow, under 45 years of age. Work begins middle September. Z 311 Times Annex.

MODEL, size 16, coat house; good position for right party. S. Karp, 104 West 27th St.

NURSE, attendant, or ward maid for an institution; pay $22 a month. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

NURSES, undergraduate, for Seaside Hospital, New Dorp, Staten Island. Apply 103 Park Av., N. Y., or Seaside, Monday, 1 P. M.

STENOGRAPHER, between 25 and 30, to take charge of stenographic department; accustomed to dictaphone; good opportunity for advancement; write, stating age, nationality, former places of employment, and salary expected. 332 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright young business woman, possessing sufficient initiative to work into the position of general assistant to a busy man; unless you seriously want a real position where your salary will keep pace with demonstrated ability, don't apply; $15 to start. Hotel Review, 713, Longacre Building.

STENOGRAPHERS.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.

POSITIONS FOR APPLICANTS OF EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY. PARK & TILFORD, 529 WEST 42D ST.

STENOGRAPHER must be rapid and accurate, and good at figures, not afraid of hard work; state, in own handwriting, experience, religion, and salary desired. Address Advertiser, 62 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Importer requires services of neat, intelligent young lady with one or two years' experience; salary $12. L 305 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; neat appearance. American, high school graduate; advancement for quick, capable girl; $15 at start. 1,199 Broadway, Room 1015, 29 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER; Wall St. position; state experience, nationality, salary expected. Hart, E 205 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, capable and experienced, for temporary position. Write at once, L 322 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR; experienced; must have satisfactory references; position permanent. Sterling Motor Truck Co. of N. Y., Inc.

TEACHER in English wanted by a foreigner; hours from 8 P. M. to 10 P. M., two or three times a week. Apply by letter C. B., 549 West End Av.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS.—Educated, refined young women for downtown office; central office experience necessary. Address, stating age, experience, salary, A. H. C., 463 West St.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS for hotels. Hotel Review, 713 Longacre Building.

TYPIST, experienced, for interesting work in pleasant office, where intelligence and care will bring promotion; state age and initial salary desired; give telephone number if possible. K 130 Times.

TYPIST (expert) wanted. Call with references, Room 2009, 220 Broadway.

WAITRESSES for Seaside Hospital, New Dorp, Staten Island. Apply 103 Park Av., N. Y., or Seaside, Monday, 1 P. M.

YOUNG LADY wanted for country hotel office; $20 monthly and comfortable room and board. The Pepperday, New Rochelle, N. Y.

YOUNG LADY to learn special facial treatment; salary while learning. Call before 10 A. M., Dorothy Grey, 2 West 57th St.

YOUNG WOMAN, white, to help in employes' lunchroom for girls; salary $9 a week to start. F 357 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMEN.

LIKELY TO INDICT FOR CRUGER ERRORS

Grand Jury Hastens Its Work—One Headquarters Official Said to be in Danger.

NEGLIGENCE TO BE CHARGED

Woods Relieves Three Lieutenants of Clerical Duty Following Recommendation Made by Wallstein.

Several indictments are likely to be found next week by the extraordinary Grand Jury which is investigating the police failure in the Cruger case. The Grand Jurors have asked that no sessions be held in August and that evidence against accused policemen and police officials be rushed next week. The Grand Jury will probably adjourn through August and resume the general investigation of the Police Department in September. At least one official at Police Headquarters is in danger of indictment, an Assistant District Attorney said yesterday.

Detectives and policemen who were accused of "atrocious boneheadedness" by Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein have testified before the Grand Jury and made it clear, it was said, the responsibility for their mistakes was shared by their superiors. The District Attorney's office is anxious to have the Grand Jury, after finishing with the Cruger case, investigate other typical cases for the purpose of ascertaining whether the trouble is not chiefly administrative and whether the blunders in the Cruger case have not been paralleled in other cases. This supplemental investigation cannot be held next week, because of lack of time, but may be taken up either by the extraordinary Grand Jury or by a new Grand Jury in September.

The District Attorney's office is making a careful study of "wilful negligence," the charge on which indictments, it is expected, will be based. It is held that a man charged with a public duty can incur guilt by gross neglect of duty, whether through dishonesty, laziness, or an arrogant belief that only his own opinions are worth considering.

The testimony before the Grand Jury next week will be kept as brief as possible and will deal solely with the alleged criminal aspects of the police failure, so that the Grand Jury may indict or dismiss charges in as many cases as possible. Governor Whitman has offered to assign a Supreme Court Justice to sit in August if further indictments are found.

No indictments are likely to result from the investigation of the vague charges that policemen or others helped Cocchi to escape or had guilty knowledge of his plans to escape. A thorough investigation will be made next week as to the origin of the story that Ruth Cruger was seen to enter a taxicab with a young man on the day of her disappearance. While convinced that this story was started for the purpose of diverting suspicion from Cocchi, the evidence thus far produced against the men who circulated this tale is said to be considerably short of proof of a criminal conspiracy. Several witnesses will be questioned before the Grand Jury next week, however, in relation to this story, which caused Detective Lagarenne to report it as an established fact that the girl had eloped, which was generally accepted by the police as the solution of the case until the body of the murdered girl was found. Regarding the search for the men thought to have helped Cocchi to escape, Assistant District Attorney Talley said yesterday:

"It is absolutely necessary that Alfredo Cocchi be returned to this country to stand trial as the murderer of Ruth Cruger if we are to find out the whole truth about him. If we had him in this country, we could probably get him to tell the whole truth. His confession so far has been incomplete and contradictory, and has been of no assistance in dealing with the question of who helped him to escape and why they helped him. The answer to these questions is one of the most important objects of our present investigation."

Police Commissioner Woods announced yesterday that he had transferred three Police Lieutenants, who had been doing clerical duty in the Detective Branch in Queens, to duty in police stations and had filled their places with Sergeants. This is line with the recommendations of Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein, who criticised the custom of assigning Police Lieutenants, drawing $2,250 a year, to clerical work. The Sergeants receive $1,750 a year. The three Lieutenants and their new assignments are: Lieutenant John Mears, to the Macdougal Street Station; George Wheeler, to the Liberty Avenue Station, and Robert Williams, to the West Forty-seventh Street Station. The Sergeants who take their places are Edward Dwyer, Charles Maurer, and Charles Burns.

Police Captain Edward P. Hughes, in command of the Rockaway Beach station, yesterday applied for retirement on a pension because of ill health. Captain Hughes has been in the department more than twenty years, being connected with the Detective Bureau most of that time. He was in charge of that bureau when Herman Rosenthal was shot. While seeking "Gyp the Blood" and "Lefty Louis" in the Catskills in connection with that case, Captain Hughes contracted pneumonia and for a long time was critically ill.

COCCHI ACQUITS POLICE.

Says He Had No Accomplice—Fled from Here to Philadelphia.

BOLOGNA, July 27.—An official transcript of the interrogation in the Ruth Cruger murder case has just been made public. Alfredo Cocchi swears he was not helped by New York policemen and says he confessed solely to Father Morretto, manager of the St. Rafael Society for Italian Immigrants, New York. He says he killed Ruth Cruger with a stick because she refused to cease calling for help.

The text of the statements made by Cocchi during various interrogations of the prisoner by Judge Zucconi was received by Cocchi's counsel, Attorney Venturini, today. There were eight of these interrogations between June 15 and July 20 and the record of them covers nine typewritten pages.

On the first day, the record shows, Cocchi denied the crime, saying that he left New York because of his wife's jealousy and the quarrels to which that led, although he admitted that he had sharpened a pair of skates for Ruth Cruger. On the second day Cocchi began by asserting that the girl came to his shop in company with two Italians who were not known to him and who ordered him to leave. He obeyed and they remained in the room. Under cross-questioning by Judge Zucconi, however, Cocchi began to weep and holding his head in his hands declared:

"It is true, I killed her. For a week I had been constantly quarreling with my wife. This day, the thirteenth, [Feb. 13,] when I ate my midday meal at home I drank five glasses of California wine to make me forget my family troubles.

"In a nervous condition I went to my shop about 1:20 o'clock, when there immediately entered the girl who before noon had left her skates for sharpening. She was very beautiful and I lost my head. When she went to the rear of the shop to get her skates without seeing me, I barred the street door with a block of wood so that no one would be able to open it from the outside. Then I started to embrace the girl, but she was very strong and threw me backward. I tried again and succeeded, despite her resistance. I picked her up and dropped her into the repair room, below, through a square door, feet first, holding her by the head and shoulders. All the while she was screaming, 'Police! Police!'

"She fell about 12 feet below, striking a motor cycle sidecar on her side, but was not hurt. I jumped after her, she being again on her feet, fighting and resisting with all her power. I remember that before dropping her below I said to her, 'Please say nothing as I have two boys,' but she continued shrieking for the police, although I do not believe any one heard her.

"When I joined her in the lower room my head was gone. I tried again to embrace and kiss her, but again did not succeed; she was so strong. Finally, exasperated by her resistance I grabbed in my left hand a stick of heavy wood a yard long and struck her twice or thrice across the back of the neck, holding her with my right hand. She groaned and sank down.

"Horribly frightened and sorry, I would have killed myself had I had a revolver. Expecting to be discovered at any moment I took the yet warm body and dragged it into a box in the left-hand corner of the room, putting the head in first and then the body. This day I left it so, placing the tool chest across the opening to a lower room. I finished by 4 o'clock but remained in the shop until 6 o'clock cleaning with benzine the black gloves I had used in handling the body."

The latter part of Cocchi's confession, telling of events after the killing, reads:

"On the night of the 13th I neither ate nor slept. On the morning of the 14th I hurried to the shop at 6 o'clock, covered the box containing the body with coal and pieces of old iron and old clothing. I read the newspapers telling of the lost girl. Then came the parents of the girl and a policeman unknown to me.

"After a troubled day and a sleepless night I went, on the 15th, about 3:30 o'clock and confessed the crime to Father Morretto, who had married me. I then decided to return to Italy.

"Leaving my house at 9 o'clock, I took the Hoboken ferry and slept that night in Weehawken. I went to Philadelphia on the 16th, spent the day looking for a chance to work my passage on a ship, and slept in the house of an Italian named Romano. On the 17th a young American who slept in the same place showed me a shipping agency on South Second Street, where, under the name of Louis Leroi, I shipped as a sailor on the munition ship Manchester and reached Havre on the 28th. I shipped as an Italian subject. Nobody asked me for a passport. What I have related is the truth. Now I ask merely to be allowed to go into the army, where I hope I shall be killed. If she had pardoned my first offensive act and listened to my prayers to tell nobody I would have let her go without touching a hair of her head. I was beside myself, fearing the severity of the American law.

"Nobody helped me in the crime nor knew about it save Father Morretto. The policeman who first investigated the case was unknown to me. My police acquaintance was with the motor cycle squad, who were customers. Never before had I committed such a crime. No policemen knew of the Cruger crime or helped me escape, although because of my shop business I knew Policemen Hallam, Moore, Corrigan, Donovan, and Sergeants Judson and Raffael; also a few others whose names I have forgotten."

EMMA GOLDMAN IN TOMBS.

Federal Attorney Refuses to Consider Liberty Bonds for Bail.

Emma Goldman arrived in New York from the woman's penetentiary at Jefferson City, Mo., late yesterday afternoon. She did not give the $25,000 bail demanded for her release pending her appeal from the decision of the Federal District Court, and was locked up in the Tombs. Alexander Berkman, who, if he obtains the $25,000 bail required in his case, will be immediately arrested on a California warrant charging him with murder, in connection with the preparedness day bomb outrage in San Francisco, last year, is also in the Tombs.

The train bearing Miss Goldman was due in New York yesterday morning, but was delayed eight hours by a washout in West Virginia. On her arrival Miss Goldman asked United States Marshal McCarthy for permission to consult with her attorney, Harry Weinberger, and several friends. The permission was granted, and Berkman was brought from the Tombs to take part in the conference.

Mr. Weinberger tried to induce the Government to accept bail for the anarchists yesterday, but Assistant United States District Attorney Harold A. Content, who is in charge of the case, refused. Weinberger wanted to know if Mr. Content would accept Liberty Bonds, but Mr. Content told him that cash or gilt edge real estate were the only securities he would consider. The rule of the Government is not to take bonds of any kind as bail.

PLAN FOR BRADY'S CHARITY.

War May Delay Construction of Institute Building.

Plans for the James Buchanan Brady Foundation of Urology at New York Hospital were made public yesterday following the announcement that the contest of "Diamond Jim" Brady's will by his heirs at law had been settled, and that about $1,000,000 would be available for the foundation he established. Dr. Oswald S. Lowsley, named in Mr. Brady's will as Director of the foundation, who is only 33 years old, will have entire charge of the institution, assisted by the hospital trustees.

Dr. Lowsley expects to conduct the urological adjunct to New York Hospital as a free advisory clinic for the physicians and surgeons of the country, because he feels that Mr. Brady intended that his money should be devoted to aiding those who are without funds to pay for such treatment as he was able to get.

The permanent building for the foundation will cost about $500,000 and will be from six to eight stories high. Its construction will probably be delayed until normal conditions in the building line return, and until that time the work of the foundation will be conducted in the New York Hospital laboratories. The staff when complete will consist of five resident and twenty-three dispensary physicians.

Rev. Dr. Nathan Krass Accepts Call.

The Rev. Dr. Nathan Krass of Temple Israel, at Bedford and Lafayette Avenues, Brooklyn, has accepted a call to become rabbi of the Fifty-fifth Street Temple, Manhattan. He will take up his work in Manhattan on Jan. 1.

Tea Rooms.

THE GREEN WITCH
IN
GREENWICH VILLAGE
AT
FORTY-NINE EAST TENTH STREET.
Outdoor Dining Room.
Table d'Hote Francaise and a la Carte.
Club Dinners a Specialty.

GREENLEY TEA GARDEN
Diamond Hill Post Road,
Greenwich, Conn.
Gift Shop and Antique Studio. Afternoon Tea. For Luncheons, Suppers or Room Reservations, telephone 376 Greenwich.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS
THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

THE DUTCH OVEN 185 Macdougal Street nr. Washington Sq. So.
Luncheon, 35c; Afternoon Tea, 25c; Dinner, 60c. Also a la carte. Closed Sundays.
OPEN AIR DINING ROOM.

SAVORY TEA SHOP 45 E. 30th St. Summer Garden.
Lunch, 40c. Southern chicken dinner, Wed., 60c.
"WONDERFUL APPLE PIE ALWAYS."

Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome at
SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc. 21 E. 47th St. Afternoon Tea
Home-made Scotch Shortbread and Scones.

The Dorothy-Louise, 1 WEST 30TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.)
Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents.
CHICKEN DINNER EVERY SATURDAY

THE MARYLAND 112 West 73d St. Luncheon, 40c; Dinner, 75c; Chicken Dinner, Maryland Style, every Monday and Friday.

MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Ave., near 34th. Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c
Tues., Thurs. and Sat., Chicken Luncheon, 40c.
COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN. Unf. room to rent.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET 8 to 8, Except Sundays.
"Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.
The Oldest Tea Room in New York.

THE TALLY HO 20 East 34th St. Opposite Altman's
LUNCHEON (Southern cooking) AFTERNOON TEA

THE PIROUETTE, 22 East 45th Street, bet. Madison & 5th Ave.
Luncheon, 35-40c.; Afternoon Tea, Dinner, 55c.

Dine at OLD GRAMERCY PARK, No. 20.
Breakfast, 35c; Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 75c.
Saturday night, New England Supper, 65c.
Entrance on Irving Place, Downstairs.

THE OAK ROOM near Madison Av. 36 East 57th St.
Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner.
Meals served in Summer Garden (weather permitting)

OLD CHELSEA Closed
Pending Removal
Dining Room Open August 1, 1917.
51 West 12th Street.

FIND JOSEPH COHEN GUILTY OF MURDER

Jacob Cohen and David Jacobs Acquitted of Instigating Baff Shooting.

ABRAHAM GRAFF CONVICTED

Jury Returns Verdict of Manslaughter in First Degree in His Case—Others to Face Trial.

After deliberating more than six hours a jury at 9:30 o'clock last night returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against Joseph Cohen, charged with instigating the murder of Barnet Baff, the West Washington Market poultry dealer, who was shot near his place of business on Nov. 24, 1914. Jacob Cohen, a brother, and David Jacobs, who were jointly indicted with the convicted man, were acquitted. The jury, at the time when it reported the other verdicts, was unable to agree on a verdict as affecting Abraham Graff, the fourth man charged with complicity in the murder, but after receiving instructions from Supreme Court Justice Tompkins it returned forty-five minutes later with a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree.

Before retiring to the jury room further to consider Graff's case, Thomas H. Elliott, the foreman, asked if the jury might render a verdict against Graff of guilty in a lesser degree of homicide. Although in his charge made yesterday morning Justice Tompkins instructed the jury that it must find the defendants guilty of murder in the first degree or else acquit them, he said he had done so at the request of counsel for the defendants, but that since it could not reach an agreement it might return a verdict for a lesser degree of homicide.

"The Court of Appeals has held that the jury has the power to determine the degree in such a case," he said.

When the foreman announced the verdict of guilty Joseph Cohen displayed scarcely any emotion. He glanced in the direction of two or three relatives and slightly smiled. Jacob Cohen and David Jacobs received their verdict with a smile. Justice Tompkins immediately discharged them from custody and they left for their homes surrounded by friends and relatives. Graff became much agitated while waiting to hear his fate, and several times seemed on the verge of collapse. Henry Cohen, the father of Joseph Cohen, who had been nervously pacing up and down the corridor, was badly affected by the news of his son's conviction. The wives and children of all of the defendants were gathered in one of the upper rooms of the building waiting for the verdict.

In expectation of an outbreak on the part of sympathizers of the four men several plain clothes men, under Detectives Dominick Caso and Bonnano, were scattered in the corridors and about the courtroom. Their presence was hardly needed as the fifty or more persons who were in the building were orderly and made no demonstration when the verdicts were announced. According to one of the prosecuting attorneys, there had been vague rumors that there was to be a "shooting up" if all the men were convicted.

In commenting on the verdict, Deputy Attorney General Alfred Becker, who, with Special Attorney General James O'Malley, prosecuted the case after Governor Whitman displaced District Attorney Swann from the preparation of it, said that the verdict only marked the beginning of a campaign to find the men "higher up" who contributed to the $4,000 fund which was used to hire the assassins of Baff.

"There will be many sleepless nights from now on for some persons in West Washington Market," he said. "We are on their trail and there isn't a chance in the world of their escaping the punishment they deserve. The conviction of Cohen and Graff is only the forerunner of more to come."

Mr. O'Malley, who has devoted almost his entire time to the Baff investigation during the last two years, said that he believed there would be several persons who would be turning State's evidence in a very short time.

"Joe Cohen and Abe Graff know who the men higher up were," he said. "If they won't tell us we will find out some other way, and incidentally we've got plenty of evidence already implicating others."

Frank Moss, who, with Senator Alfred Gilchrist and Harry Kopp, defended the four men, announced that he would take an immediate appeal from the verdict against Graff and Cohen. The two convicted men were remanded to the Tombs until August 17 for sentence.

Evidence produced at the trial showed that Joseph Cohen and Graff, who were chicken purveyors, had been in constant communication with Antonio Cardinale, the gunman who hired Baff's actual assassins. Cardinale, who fled to Italy and who was brought back by Assistant District Attorney William Harmon Black after several months' negotiations with the Italian authorities, was one of the chief witnesses against the defendants. Moses Rosenstein, alias "Chicken Moe," who turned State's evidence after he had been indicted with the four men, testified that Graff and Joseph Cohen had instructed him to give the death signal to Baff's slayers on the day of the murder. It was also shown by witnesses that the two men had been very unfriendly to Baff, who at the time of his death was in disfavor among the merchants in the market because they said he had forced down the price of chickens by "overcropping" the fowl.

Giuseppe Arichella, alleged to have been one of the gunmen who fired the actual shots, and Frank Ferrara, who drove the automobile concealing the assassins, are now in the death house at Sing Sing. Because of the Italian fundamental law, it was impossible to try Cardinale in this country for his part in the crime, and it was only when Assistant District Attorney Black promised to return him to Italy that the Italian authorities permitted him to come to the United States as a "borrowed" witness.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Sixty shares of the common stock of the Wright-Martin Aircraft Co., certificate Nos. TCA 4329, for 50 shares in the name of Bernard Lang, and TCA 3013, for 10 shares in the name of Fanning, Buck & Co. Transfer of same has been stopped and if found notify A. F. Timpson, 40 Exchange Place, New York City.

LOST—July 24, 10 A. M., Grand Central Station or subway, between station and 23d St., purse containing owner's cards; case gift of mother, and clerical permits valuable owner only; reward, no questions, for return of purse and permits. Room 801, 287 4th Av.

LOST—Certificate No. 247 of Calavada Copper Company stock for 3,001 shares, in name of Bernard Bernheim, and Certificate No. 256 of Calavada Copper Company stock for 28 shares, in name of Frank D. Bernheim, 120 Broadway, Room 3249.

LOST—July 26, subway train or Pennsylvania Station, black pocketbook containing two diamond rings, wedding ring, and over $200 cash; liberal reward; no questions asked. Bayliss, 115 West 90th.

LOST—Wallet containing money, jewelry, and papers; gold monogram, "S. S. B." Return to S. S. Boyd, Room 484, 200 5th Av., and receive most liberal reward.

LOST—Small velvet handbag, 5th Av. stage, 57th St. and 6th Av., Thursday, July 26, about noon. Return I. M. Rettus, 350 West 71st. Reward.

LOST—On Thursday last, gold locket and watch with "EST" on cover; reward. Finder please communicate with E. S. Taylor, 61 Broadway. Telephone Rector 7583.

LOST—A. V. U. Fraternity pin, "W. V. Killion, Tufts, '12," on back. Return to 440 East 26th.

LOST—Jewel Chi Phi fraternity pin, between the Biltmore and Altman's; reward. Return to Dr. J. P. Hanks, 120 West 42d St.

LOST.—Plain bracelet, between 94th and 97th Sts., Broadway; return; reward. Paul Malatzky, 3,609 Broadway, Apt. 2D.

LOST—Bayshore Station, fishing rod, Senate; reward. Room 50, 116 Broad St.

LOST—Diamond platinum barpin, 51 stones; $50 reward. 467 West 141st.

$200 REWARD—POSITIVELY NO QUESTIONS ASKED—WILL BE PAID FOR RETURN OF PEARL SCARFPIN TAKEN FROM WASHROOM OF LARCHMONT YACHT CLUB TUESDAY, JULY 17; OF VALUE TO OWNER; FOR PERSONAL REASONS. COMMUNICATE WITH OR RETURN TO OFFICE OF THE K-G WELDING & CUTTING CO., 556 W. 34TH ST., WHERE REWARD WILL BE PAID.

$250 REWARD
and no questions asked for return of pearl ring, lost Friday, July 13, at Scarsdale, N. Y. Dreicer & Co., Inc., 560 5th Av., N. Y. City.

FOUND—Wednesday, fur neck piece; owner must identify. Capt. Hausmann, 297 Madison Av.

GOVERNOR FERGUSON OF TEXAS INDICTED

Impeachment Bill to be Introduced Next Week—He Comes Out for Third Term.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 27.—Additional interest in the proposal to bring in a bill of impeachment against Governor James E. Ferguson by the House of Representatives, which has been called to meet next Wednesday by Speaker F. O. Fuller for that purpose, was given today by the Grand Jury of this county, which returned nine indictments against the Governor, seven for misapplication of public funds, one for embezzlement, and one for diversion of public funds. He gave bond of $5,000 in one case and $1,000 in each of the other cases.

Immediately following his arrest on these charges, Governor Ferguson announced his candidacy for a third term as Governor.

Secretary of State Church Bartlett was indicted on four counts for misapplication of public funds, and C. O. Austin, State Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, was indicted on four counts. Both Bartlett and Austin gave bond. C. J. Stowe, State Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, also was indicted.

Trials will take place at the October term of the District Court.

Other indictments were returned but have not been announced.

A previous attempt was made to impeach Governor Ferguson in March, when a special House committee investigated mansion expenditures, and the affairs of the Temple State Bank, of which the Governor formerly was President. The indictment charging embezzlement contains only mention of the sum involved and the identifying date. The amount is $5,600.

The charge of diverting a special fund refers to the fund provided by the Legislature for the purchase of supplies for the executive mansion. It is charged that the Governor applied this fund to the purchase of "various goods, wares, and merchandise not authorized by law."

ADVERTISEMENT.

Wisdom In Few Words

I.

WISEST OF MEN.

Of Benjamin Franklin it has been said that he was the wisest of men. This may be an exaggeration. It is sufficient, perhaps, to say that he was one of the wisest men of his time, which was an era of great men not only in our own country but in France and England, where (as ambassador from the young United States) he lived a great deal.

Franklin studied much, and in his sayings and writings he adapted the results of the thinking of wise men in every age to the life problems of people of his own day. It is 127 years since he died, but it might surprise you to learn how his sayings fit the people of 1917.

The Franklin Society (For Home-Building and Saving) of New York, organized in 1888, which has helped many thousands of people to practise the philosophy of Franklin, has published "The Proverbs of Franklin," a little booklet worth while for young and old. Free for the asking.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
(For HOME-BUILDING and SAVINGS)
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

BROADWAY BAPTIST CHURCH, (Formerly Hope,) Corner 104th, Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.—11, "Jesus Christ, Human or Divine." 8, "The Perfect Example."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. Rev. E. HERBERT DUTTON. 11 A. M.—"Our Utmost for the Highest."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. Rev. James Grant will preach morning and evening.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.

Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by DR. R. E. NEIGHBOR, of Atlanta, Georgia.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 5 to 8 West 46th St.
Monday Evenings for Everybody, 8 to 9. Dr. Walter L. Hervey speaks on Y. M. C. A. Internment Camp work in Newfoundland.

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, Washington Square South. Rev. A. RAY PETTY, Pastor. Rev. Charles Winter, Musical Evangelist, will preach. 11 A. M., "Living Letters." 8 P. M., "The Unpardonable Sin."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 31 EAST 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor. Rev. DAVID ROSS preaches Sunday. 11 A. M.—"The Church Giving Her Best." 8 P. M.—"Glad Tidings."

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, 215 West 57th Street. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, 11 & 8. 8 P. M., "Is War Ever Justifiable?"

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays 8 P. M.

During July no Sunday Evening Services in Third, Fourth, and Sixth Churches.

First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park W. & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Wm. A. Kirkwood.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. Finis S. Idleman, Pastor. 11—Communion and Worship. 142 West 81st St.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ball Room, Hotel Astor. Sunday, 11. Rev. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor. Miss Nona L. Brooks preaches. Subject: "Non-Resistance."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, B'way and 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60TH ST. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Rev. Edgar R. Sleuter. 8 P. M.—Rev. Leland P. Cary. 7 P. M.—Social Hour and Epworth League.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST, West End Av. & 86th St.—At 11 A. M., Rev. Lewis Elbert Christian, "The Reproach of Sin."

NEW THOUGHT.

"LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE," 222 WEST 72D ST.
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Mrs. Laura G. Cannon.
Sunday, 8:15 P. M., Mrs. Beatty.
Tuesday, 8:15 P. M., Mrs. L. Sayre.
Friday, 8:15 P. M., Mr. M. J. Whitty.
Daily, at noon, Mrs. Cannon.

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, Wed., 8:15 P. M. Subject: "The Dream Period of the Self-Conscious State."

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE. Sunday, 11:15. Subject. "The New Way Out."

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d St.
CHRISTIAN HEALING.
11—Miss Lelia Simon speaks, subject: "War-time Optimism." 8—Mrs. Van Marter, subject: "The Wireless Word."

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 57th Street. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor. Preaching 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. by Rev. WILLIAM H. ROBERTS, D.D., LL. D., Stated Clerk and ex-Moderator, Presbyterian General Assembly.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Rev. James Palmer, Ph. D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. DR. ROBERT E. SPEER will preach at both services.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Morning service 11. Sermon by Rev. George W. Mead. No evening service.

FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway at 174th St. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D.D., Pastor. 11.—Communion Service. 8.—Union Meeting Tent, Ft. Washington.

GREENWICH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 13th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. John C. Faries, Ph. D., 11 A. M., "Seeking a Dead Christ."

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D.D., Pastor, 11.—Rev. SHAILER MATHEWS, D. D. 8.—Rev. WILLIAM RAYMOND JELLIFFE.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 155th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av. 11 A. M.—Sermon by Rev. C. N. Van Houten. 7 P. M.—Open-Air Service, Riverside Drive and 155th St.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Thos. F. Marshall in charge, 11 in church, 7:45 on lawn; 8th Av. at 11 St.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D. Rev. G. D. DEWEY, Assistant Pastor. will preach at 11 A. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: William Pierson Merrill, William Latimer Janeway.
Dr. Albert Parker Fitch preaches at 11.
NOONDAY SERVICES daily (except Saturday) at 12:30.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th Street. 11 A. M.—Rev. T. Guthrie Speers. 7.45 P. M.—Union Service on lawn of First Church.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th. Preacher, 11 and 8, Dr. HUGH BLACK.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Pastors. 11—Rev. G. A. JOHNSTON ROSS, M. A. Topic: "NEED WE FEAR DEATH?"

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Services 8, 11, 7:45 and 8.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Bishop Chas. D. Williams. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Bishop Chas. D. Williams. Week-day services, daily at 7:30 A. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 155th St. Always open. All seats free. 8 and 11 A. M., 8 and 8:15 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Low masses, 7:30, 9; High mass and Sermon, 10:45; Evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Rev. Chas. W. Naumann. 8 P. M.—Dr. Benjamin M. Briggs, Pres. City College Club, "Our Part in What's Coming after the War."

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. SERVICES 7, 8, 10:30 A. M. & 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20TH ST. AND 6TH AV. SERVICES 8 & 11 A. M., NOON, 3 & 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer (Rev. F. Burgess, Jr.) 11 A. M.

GRACE CHURCH Broadway and Tenth Street. Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector. 8; 11 (Bishop Lloyd); 8 (Rev. C. C. Bentley).

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 44th Street. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICES. 8:30 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon, Preacher, RT. REV. THEODORE IRVING REESE, D. D. Full Choir present. All seats free.

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St., Rev. Ashton Oldham, Rector. Services 8 A. M. and 11 A. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. & 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8, 11, REV. CHARLES K. GILBERT.

REFORMED.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d Street. Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—Preaching by the Rev. James M. Farrar, D. D.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. Edgar Franklin Romig will preach at 11 A. M.; Rev. Clifford P. Case, D. D., at 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister. Rev. Peter H. Milliken, D. D., will preach. 11 A. M.—"Obedient Confidence." 8 P. M.—"Looking on the Bright Side."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister. Church closed during the month of July.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. John S. Zelie, D. D., of Plainfield, N. J., will preach at 11 A. M.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Av. and 181st St. Rev. Clifford P. Case, D. D., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., will preach at 11 A. M.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English—Sundays, 8 P. M. PROOF THAT THE DEAD RETURN IN SPIRIT. Good Speakers—Psychic Demonstrations. Pabst Grand Circle Bldg., 59th St. & 8th Av.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn. 11 A. M., Rev. A. MANCHESTER, Salem, Mass.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—11 A. M., JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, "Religion as Nature Worship."

OTHER SERVICES.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8TH AV. AND 44TH ST. Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor. 10:30 A. M., preaching by PRES. CHARLES A. BLANCHARD OF WHEATON COLLEGE. 8 P. M., FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING. Address by Rev. WM. A. MOYSER OF INDIA.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 50 W. 67th.—Swami Bodhananda, "Faith and Devotion," 3 P. M.

"Where Is Hell?" is the subject of Prof. Everson's Lecture Sunday, 8 P. M. The Big Tent, 95th St. and Broadway. Unusually interesting. Free to all.

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New Books on the Great War

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So many books with the Great War as their topic have been published that it is impossible to make selections to suit all tastes. The following, however, are typical of the whole, and show a range of treatment which will make one's vacation reading a source of interest, profit and enlightenment.

Over the Top—By An American Soldier Who Went—*Arthur Guy Empey* $1.34

Carry On—Letters in War Time by *Lieutenant Coningsby Dawson* 89c

The Oppressed English—A Scot on the Irish Question—*Ian Hay* 44c

A Soldier of France to His Mother—Letters from the Trenches on the Western Front. Translated by *Theodore Stanton, M. A.* 89c

The Peril of Prussianism—By *Douglas W. Johnson* 68c

The Altar of Freedom—*Mary Roberts Rinehart* 44c

A Student in Arms, (Second Series).—*Donald